Send The Leader to your folks back home $1.50 per year

The Raymond Leader

C. W. Card & Sons
Livery and Transfer
Auto in Connection
Raymond, Alberta

VOL. RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JAN., 22th 1915. No 30

C.P.R. May Buy Sugar Factory

Sweeting Visits City

The C. P. R. may buy the Raymond sugar factory rather than see it moved across the line. The company realizes that the withdrawal of this industry will be a blow to the country that will require some explaining. In fact, to a hard-headed business man it cannot be explained away.

John F. Sweeting, indnstrial commissioner of western lines visited the city last Monday night. He held a conference with Manager Ellison, and wired the results of the same to the head office at Montrial. When seen after the meeting by a representative of The Leader Mr. Sweeting made the statemant that the mission was merely to inquire into the reason for the Knight peoples decision and the possibilities of still retaining it in Canada.

"While I do not wish to hoid out any false hopes to you people, I will say that our company are anxious to hold the factory here, and they will do all in their power to do so. As a corporation I hardly think they would purchae the plant but by their influence eastern capital may be induced to float the proposition. The extremely short time in which to put through such a big proposition is very regrettable, I can hardly understand it said Mr Sweeting.

The industrial commissioner left Tuesday for Calgary.

FACTORY GOSSIP

Ray Knight received a wire from Edmonton Tuesday asking him to build a factory in Edmonton with the backing of 600 business men of that city.

Manager James E. Ellison is in Medicine Hat today.

All of the factory employees, with the exception of George Kirkham, finished Saturday night.

It is the aim of the Knight company to have the factory ready for operations in Layton by the end of September, The werk of dismantling and packing the machinery will commence as soon as the weather breaks. The Dyer people have the contract.

Old Folks Party.

Secretary Ursenbach of the Old Folks Committee announced this week that their party will be held Wednesday, Feb. 10th: This year the age limit has been changed from 50 to 60. All over sixty, widows, widowers and missionaries' wives will be the honored guests, At night a big free dance will he given for married folks only.

Last Sunday while repairing a harness Will Boyson met with a very painful accident costing him the first two fingers of his right hand. It seems that he was using a hatchet at the time and striking the wire which he was trying to sever, it glanced off falling on his fingers cutting them off instantaniously and he was rushed to this city, where the member was promptly dressed by Doctor Wray. He is still in town at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred Piepgrass.

Judge Jackson has finally given bis decision in the case of Van Houser vs the Town of Raymoud He awarded Van Houser damage to the amouut of $40.

Ray Knight was in Edmonton the fore part of this week. He is looking for a good sheep ranch in the north country.

Last Satuday evening Miss Elisabeth Ellison was hostess at a most delightful house party at which about sixteen guests were present. Games and music formed a very entertaining program and at half time a dainty luncheon was served.

A capacity house greeted the thrilling Mexican drama" Across the Border'' at the Rex last Monday.

See Stella Galbraith the ever popular theatrical idol in "Dust of the Earth'' at the opera house Saturday night.

Basketball Tonight Magrath vs K. A.

The K. A. five on Wednesday night went through the Magrath basketball squab at a break-neck rate. The score was 34-9. The local huskies say there was "nothing' to it." There evidentally wasn't. Tonight the Garden City braves will offer themselves as sacrifices tonight in the K.A. gym. 7-39 is the time, Be there.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventieth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents.

Mr. and Mrs Clarence O'Brien returned this week from a pleasant visit to Utah and Idahe.

Walter Zobelle is home from a pleasant visit to Utah Mr. Zobelle says the people in Utah believe that the removal of the sugar factory sounbs the knell of Southern Alberta. "And it took some tall talking to knock that rubbish out of their heads'' said Walter.

Z. N Skowson was a business visitor to Lethbridge yesterday.

Prize Waltz at the Academy TO-NIGHT

Newsy Items of Local and General Interest

Pres. Bramley was a visitor to the city Tuesday.

The second ward Sunday school is installing a dozen spacious seats in the ward chapel.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church will give a chicken supper in the old "Delta" cafe next Monday the 25th. This is a worthy cause and the ladies promise a fine supper. Everybody is cordially invited. Price 25 cents keep the date.

Mr and Mrs. Wilford Heninger returned from their happy honeymoon in southern climes this week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fawns also arrived home after a splendid visit. Both of the young couples will reside in this city.

The regular quarterly conference of the Taylor Stake will be held, Saturday and Sunday, Jan, 30th and 31st It is expected that some of the general authorities of the church will be present.

We were in error last week over the report of the payment of the pool hall license. Mr Thompson was in arrears for the last half of 1914 but for some reason it was never collected. The license just paid by Mr. Thompson was for the first quarter in the present year.

Misses Beryl Hindley, Edith Cook and Geneva Passey, of Magrath spent a few days in the city this week visiting friends

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The store of E. J. Davis, of Grassy Lake, but formerly of Raymond was burglarized last week and a quantity of jewelry and a few dollars in cash was stolen. The thief escaped

---

Redge Cooper and Charley Kinsey, after doing Salt Lake for a month returned home last week. They say they are glad to get back to the "bright lights of Broadway" as Salt Lake is some slow burg. Redge is now roping steers on the breezy plains of the Kirkaldy to the entrancing tones of "This is the Life". The friends of these two Lochinvars were surprised when they returned from the sunny south without brides. " No wedding bells for me'' etc.

The members of the first ward dramatic club were entertained by the officers of the M. I. A. at the home of Mr and Mrs. O. H. Snow last Tuesday evening. The affair was most pleasing in every particular. Mrs, Snow prpving herself a capable and popular hostess. At 11 light refreshments were served. It was midnight when the happy guests beparted for their homes. A tragedy was almost enacted during the playing of cherades, when Mr. Robbins, in his earnestness to give the act a touch of realistic charm, slashed his throat with his knife. Fortunately the blade was not sharp and no serious consequences resulted.

Jan 22nd. —Debate Married vs. Single Life.
Jan 29th—Scotch literature including songs.
Feb 5th—Bible Study.
Feb 12th —Social.
Feb 19th—Debate.
Miss J. Stenhouse B A is the Teacher each Sunday afternoon at 3pm.

Mayor O'Brien was a business visitor to Lethbridge two days this week.

T. Ott, our popular barber spent a couple of days in Lethbridge with his brother last week.

OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, January 23rd.
A Four Act Drama Entitled
DUST OF THE EARTH
Will be presented under the auspices of the Elder's Quorums of the First and Second Wards.

CASTE OF CHARACTERS

David Moore, of Maple Farm Cottage	G. E. Court
Susan Moore, his wife	Zella Johnson
Elizabeth,, their daughter	Ellen Holmes
Jerry, their son	Z. N. Skouson
Rev. Dr. Templeton, a young divine	Linton Jeffrey
Miss Arabella, the village newspaper	Ruby Stevens
John Ryden, the young Master of Maples	Earl Stevens
Wandering Tom, a mystery	Jas. Hawkins
Old Mose, his companion	J. I. Libbert
Nell, The Dust of the Earth	Mrs, Stella Galbraith

SYNOPSIS

ACT 1 Exterior of Maple Farm
ACT 2 Interior of Maple Farm Cottage
ACT 3 Wandering Toms Cabin
ACT 4 Same as Act 2.

PRICES: 50, 35, and 25 Cents
Children's Matinee at 3 p.m. Price 5 cents

Interesting Letter From Missionary

Oliver McClean Writes

We are always pleased to hear from the Raymond boys in the mission field. This week we received an interesting letter from Elder Oliver MacClean. It reads in part as follows:

Waterloo, Iowa,
Jan. 11th, 1915

Editor, "The Leader,"
Dear Sir:

As I have been receiving the Leader since coming into the mission field, I think it not out of place to write and tell you of my whereabouts and also to thank you for the paper. I always look forward for the mail that brings the Leader, as there is always news in the local paper that I don't get in letters. Soloman said. "as cold water is to a thirsty soul so is good news from a far-off country." All missionaries find these words to be true.

I have had a very enjoyable time since coming into the mission field. If there is any place on earth where a person finds real enjoyment it is in the world telling of the glorious restoration of the gospel and the more people he finds to deliver his message to, the more his joy is increased.

When first coming out, I was in Chicago one week. I visited many of the points of interest' the stock yards, museum, art gallery and parks. From Chicago I went to Ottumwa where I labored for three months, Rock Island, Ill., was my next stop. then Waterloo, the latter place being my present headquarters. My wotk, with the exception of one month, has been in the city. The month in the country was the most enjoyable I one I have spent. Elder F. R. Tanner of Payson, Utah, and myself walked from Waterloo to Keokuk doing country work.

We visited Nauvoo. That part of our trip was certainly an enjoyable one. Nauvoo, at the present time is not very much of a city. Many of the old houses are falling down, but the brick ones and the best frame ones are stlll standing. The population of the city is abont 200, and judging from the appearance of the place, the few are not very progressive. Grapes are the principle crop eround Nauvoo, and they were almost a complete failure this year on account of the drought. The Catholic are strong there. They have the largest building in the city, the Spalding Institute. I talked with the Catholic priest, and he was very friendly to me. The once-beautiful temple is completely torn down. Some of the rock can be seen in several of the buildigs around, and across the river there is a building constructed entirely out of temple brick.

Twelve miles from Nauvoo is the city of Keokuk. This city has been made famous by the great dam and electric powar plant. It is the largest in the world. No one but an engineer can understand what a wonderful work it is. The dam is nine tenths of a mile long. It is built of cement with steel rods running it. It is set in 15 feet of solid limestone, andit is 42 feet wide at the river bed, 30 feet wide at the water level and 20 feet wide ot the top. There are 96 gates in the dam whioh can be raised and lowered for high and low water. The water is backed up 47 miles, and if necessary the entire stream can be shut off for a short time. The main power house is out in the water about 400 feet. T. is is a rock building 900 feet leng by 75 feet wide. The plant will furnish three times as much power as it does at the present time. At the present time several large cities, St. Louis for one, are getting thefr electric supply from this plant. They have a fresh water dock that is second to none in the world. The entire cost was $27,000,000, and three years were reqnired to build it.

Iowa is considered one of the best states in the union. But I'll take Canada for mine, Wishing the Leader and its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Yours truly,
Oliver McC

Classic Music Will be Heard at Conference

A choir of eighty voices, augmented by an orchestra of ten pieces, will furnish the music for conference. C. F. Tollestrup is [illegible] Mitchell will preside at the organ The music is all classical, and includes some of the best works of the masters. The program follows:

Unfold Ye Portals, from "The Redemption," by Gounod.

The Marv'lous Work, from "The Creation," by James Hayden.

Gloria, from "Twelth Mass," by Mozart.

"O Lord, Most Merciful," from the Concone,

"We Praise Thee, O God," by Gounod.

"Glory be to the Father," by Sullivan.

"O Love Divine," Mendelsshon.

Miss Nora Anderson and Miss Ella Milner are the soloists.

Papers Hit Hard By the War

On account of the increased price of " ready prints" the Cardston Globe has reduced the size of its paper to four pages, No line has been struck harder by the war than the newpaper business. many have suspendeb pudlication. While others are getting out small editions. Even the city dailies are mere skeletons of their former selves. The Leader is having the same experience along with the rest, and we ask that the business men and citizeus give us their support through these perilous times. If every business in the city would take a small ad it would put new blood in the Leaders veins. and you would get a correspondingly better paper. We have great plans for the Leader, and just as soon as conditions warrant it, they will be put into effect.

Dont forget "Dust of the Earth'' tomorow night in the opera house.

This Year give Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

$2.50 to $50.00. Made in Canada.

For Christmas.
A Beautiful and Useful Gift
Sold at the Best Stores

Avoid Substitutes. L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal *Booklet on Request.*

COWANS PERFECTION COCOA

Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them.

Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested.

"Made in Canada." 286

Quarter-pound
Half-pound &
one-pound tins

Study History in the Making

The educational value of the great war is not going to be lost sight of in Ontario. The minister of education has decided that the schools of the province shall devote attention during the present year to t[illegible]s of hostilities, and reasons why the British empire is taking part. This will be done by directing that the subject shall form part of the history courses in all grades of the school to be given in intelligent studies and by questions not only in the departmental examination, but also in the school promotion examinations.

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."

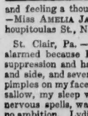
"So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."

I trust you gave the lion's share of your apple to Johnnie.

Yes—Lions don't eat apples.

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3961 Tehoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1032

The Latest Scouting Story

One of the most dangerous duties a scout is called upon to perform in war time is that of ascertaining whether some particular position is or is not occupied by the enemy's forces. Every scout has his own methods of working, but the first thing each does is generally to attempt to trap the hidden men into betraying their position.

The other day a British scout, who had been a well known man about town, was told off to examine a little wood on the right bank of the ——. He went forward and tried all the usual artifices, including the somewhat threadbare one of pretending to gallop away in alarm, but in vain. Not a German showed himself. Yet our gallant scout was not satisfied and suddenly a bright thought struck him. He advanced a few paces and, jingling some loose silver in his pocket, roared out:

"Waiter! Get me a taxi!"

"Yessir! Cert'n'y, sir!" came the reply from some twenty or thirty German soldiers. Force of habit had proved too much for bonds of discipline.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Radium in B.C.

Three samples of radium-bearing ore from British Columbia have been received at the mines department but the quantity of radium in them has not yet been determined. The value of minerals produced in Canada this year will be considerably less than last, because of the scarcity of capital for mining development and also the low prices for silver and other minerals.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

A Lucky Find for the C.P.R.

A discovery which may mean much to the Province of Ontario has been made at Caledonia Springs, namely that the waters of one of the four springs is strongly radio active. A recent visitor who had hitherto gone for his cure to the Austrain resort at Badgastein was preventeu this year by the war and tried the Canadian spring. He was struck by the similarity of the waters which on test was found to be due to the presence of radium. The [illegible]st official analysis was made in 1903 before the ramifications of radium were fully recognized, but Professor Ruttan of McGill has been commissioned make a new complete analysis. The value of a genuine radium spring in Europe is calculated to average from two to three million dollars, owing to the number of invalids who are attracted to such a spring.

What is it that goes up the chimney down and comes down the chimney down, but will not go up the chimney up or down the chimney up.

Mixed Farming

Farmers Are Becoming More Alive to the Possibilities of Raising Stock

Mixed farming, according to advices received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is now more than a fad—it is really spelling more dollars, greater success and certainly in the future and fixing the people into the soil in a way that the single crop will never do. The farmers are now alive to the importance of mixed farming, alike for profit and the benefit of the country generally. Men who came to the country and merely wanted to stay for a year or two, cared only for the abundance of wheat they could grow. They impoverished the land, but made money. Then they cleared out, many of them. Meantime the railway company went up and down the land preaching the gospel of mixed farming. At first it was not listened to. Today mixed farming is becoming a common practice, with capital results to everybody, according to the advices indicated. This extension of mixed farming is having its economic showing in the west in the variety of production for the home market. This market is steadily extending by the introduction of manufactures. These are nascent, for the employment on the one hand, while on the other the mixed farming gives to the industrial population the supplies which otherwise would have to be found elsewhere. There is thus an equipoise set up between the two which is mutually beneficially. Most of the cities and towns in the west have their own manufactures, while outside these towns and cities one can find the mixed farm raising stock and vegetables for the industrial workers.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

Bagpipes Cheered Highlanders

A very interesting account of recent fighting near La Bassee has been furnished by a French officer accompanying the Allied forces.

"At all costs it was necessary to create a diversion in order to give our gunners a chance of crossing the zone of fire," he said.

"The general commanding the British forces claimed for his troops the honor of leading the attack. Then we saw the Scotch advance from our left wing. Without a moment's hesitation they plunged into the hail of shell. Without suffering great losses, they approached nearer and nearer to the great guns. They stopped an instant to fixe bayonets, and then they charged to the sound of their beloved bagpipes.

"They charged like Sir Walter Scott's heroes, with their glengarries and dancers' skirts. Neither ditches nor barbed wire stopped these wonderful warriors. Their dash carried them right up to the guns, striking down the frightened artillerymen.

"[illegible] seconds only to remove the breech blocks and thus put the huge field pieces out of action.

"The whole affair lasted only ten minutes."

On the Advice of His Doctor

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment For Protruding Piles With Splendid Results

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proven in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N.S., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most aggravated form. 60c a box, all dealers.

Regulations Greatly Tightened

German spies or goods made in Germany have little chance of getting into Canada on account of the particular stringency of the regulations of the customs and immigration departments. They have been greatly tightened since the war began.

People crossing the border to Canada or arriving at Canadian ocean ports are now subjected to much more questioning than heretofore. It is necessary to establish in minute detail identity and citizenship, to give particulars as to parentage, nationality, purpose of entering Canada, proposed length and object of visit as well as an account of movements in the past ten years.

"Men are always late. I have waited here since 6 o'clock for my husband to come, and it is now 7.30." "At what hour were you to meet him?" asked the woman who had joined her. "At 5 o'clock."—Buaffio Courier.

"Why are banquets so much in favor among public men?"

"They give a person two chances. If you don't like the talk you can eat, and if you don't like the food you can listen."—Washington Star.

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to **Sun, Dust and Wind** quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy.** No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For **Book of the Eye Free** ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

BREAD OF TULIP BULBS

Acorns, Chestnuts, Peas and Beans Have Also Been Used for Flour

Soon after the pressure of the war began to be felt in continental Europe, it was reported that the people of Holland were using tulips for bread—that is, that they were grinding the bulbs into flour and baking loaves of this. Bread has been baked of many things that grow besides tulip bulbs. The use of potato flour is well known in Europe, and it forms a part of the soldiers' war bread of Germany and Austria, not only because it is nutritious and well flavored, but because when combined with wheat flour it lends a sort of permanency to the bread which keeps it from growing stale as soon as it otherwise would. With the remarkable development of the banana growing industry and the increase in the consumption of this fruit throughout a large part of the world has come the proposal that the fruit when dried can be ground into flour, of which excellent bread may be made. Experiments on a somewhat more extensive scale than laboratory operations have been carried out and it has been reported that these have been successful.

It has been assumed by investigators of the subject that perhaps the earliest form of bread was prepared from beech nuts and acorns, and baked cakes of crushed acorns or acorn meal have been eaten from immemorial times by the American Indians, and are still eaten by some of the remaining tribes on the Pacific coast. In the ethnological exhibit in the National Museum figures of Indians at work making acorn bread may be seen. It is not the raw acorn that is used. Everybody who has bitten into a fresh acorn knows that the meat is somewhat bitter, and that, containing a high percentage of tannin, it is decidedly astringent. The flour of acorns is unfit to be eaten until it has been long soaked in boiling water, but after the tannin has been extracted the meat or the meal is sweet, palatable and nourishing.

The practice of baking bread or cakes from pounded or ground grains of all kinds is older than written history. The earliest Egyptians baked cakes of durra, or sorghum, and these cakes have been found in the oldest tombs. In the courtyard of every house in Chaldea was an oven for baking bread of beaten grain, and evidences of grain pounding and cake baking have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings that date back into the Stone Age. In Southern Europe chestnut bread made of the flour of finely ground chestnut meats has long been used, and to some extent still is eaten in Italy and Spain. The flour of peas, beans and other leguminous seeds is also baked into cakes and in South America the meal of the tapioca plant is employed for making bread.

Buckwheat is a non-cereal flour, yet its virtues are known and respected by every man, woman and child in Canada. Everybody has a grateful word to say for the happy cakes made from buckwheat flour. There are many species of millet, and flour for bread and cake making is obtained from all of them, and is [illegible] in Southern Europe and in Asia. Rye bread and corn bread, or "maize" bread, as it is better known in nearly all other parts of the world outside of Canada, have done much and will continue to do much for the sustenance and support of the human race. Oat cakes and barley bread have contributed liberally of themselves to making life worth living. Bread fruit, or the fruit of the tree known by botanists as Artocarpus is an important and valuable article of food among the people of the tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean. Baked, its tsaste is described as very much like that of white potatoes and milk. It is globular and of about the size of a cantaloupe. It is used as a vegetable and eaten with meat and gravy, or, combined with milk, sugar and butter, is made into an excellent pudding. Often the fruit is dried and then reduced to flour, of which bread and puddings are made. It is called bread fruit, not alone because its flavor is suggestive of well baked wheat bread, but because its flavor is such that one never tires of it, and because it is the islanders' staff of life, bearing the same relation to them that bread does to a large portion of the human family.—Montreal Star.

French Thank Canadians

Establishment of Hospital for the Soldiers is Deeply Appreciated

Hon. George Perley gave some interesting particulars regarding the French hospital which has been established through the liberality of the Canadian government, who for some time back voted a hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. The idea of the Canadian government at first was to have a hospital in Paris for general use, to be maintained by Canada. The French government, however, represented that it would not be convenient to have a hospital in Paris. Accordingly Canada decided to vote twenty thousand pounds for its establishment wherever suitable for the French authorities. The hospital is now established at Dinard, and is in full working order, under the direction of Dr. Ducworth Barker, receiving the wounded of all branches of the allies daily. Philip Roy, Canadian representative to France, and M. Delcasse, foreign minister, has asked Colonial Secretary Harcourt once again to express the thanks of the French government to the Dominion of Canada for their liberality.

A London merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson," said the clerk, over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog; but the fact is that I have not yet arrived home yesterday."

It was a wet, misearble night, and the car was crowded. Suddenly a coin was heard to drop. An old man stooped and picked it up.

"Has anyone lost a sovereign?" he inquired, anxiously.

Nine passengers hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted: "I have."

"Well, I have found a penny towards it," said the old man.

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Of any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE
Should You Die Suddenly?
Keep the Roof Over the Children's heads by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.
ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

Warm the Cold Corners

"I DECLARE," said Mrs. Comfort, "I thought no one ever would use that upstairs room. And you couldn't blame them—it certainly was chilly, and there didn't seem to be any way of heating it. Finally I got this Perfection Heater and now it is as good as an extra room. With a Perfection to keep it warm it is perfectly comfortable."

The Perfection can be carried anywhere, where there is need of extra heat. In five minutes it will warm any ordinary room.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

It is solid, good-looking, easy to clean and rewick, and burns without smoke or odor. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Quebec Halifax
Edmonton Saskatoon Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

Over Delicate

It was in a small Southwestern town that the town council, which is evidetnly becoming unduly delicate, caused this notice to appear in the local newspaper when a tax on dogs was imposed:

"Tax on each dog—male, one dollar; vice versa, three dollars."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Grady?"

"Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the five o'clock whistle afternoons!"

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No, she forgot to give it to me."

"Father," said little Willie Watkins, after a careful perusal of the morning paper, "what is water for in stocks?"

"It is used to float the company on when times are prosperous, my son," said Mr. Watkins, "and to help it liquidate when times are bad."

English farm hand (excitedly entering village inn)—What do you think, 'Enry? The bones of a prehistoric man 'ave been discovered on Jim White's farm.

Innkeeper—You don't say! Well I 'opes poor Jim will be able to clear 'isself at the crowner's inquest.—Journal of Commerce.

I understand you went through an operation Mae?

Well—I had my alimony cut off—if that's what you mean.

Good Little Girl

Lucile was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party.

"I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and I talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother.

"Oh, yes, I did," responded Lucile. "I smiled at her and said, "I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I 'spected to have."

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Barbarous Drunkenness

The drunkenness of the Germans has condemned them in the eyes of the world as much as their barbarity. They are coarse and corrupt. Trenches occupied by them have been found by our men half full of empty bottles.

The Germans get no proper food, and in the trenches thousands have been living on French wine and raw beetroot for days together—a queer dietary, and bad for digestion.

Medical men declare that one reason for German barbarities is to be found in the fact that upon entering a village or town these soldiers make immediately for the cellars where wine or spirits is likely to be stored, and guzzle away until practically mad with the drink.

STRONGEST LINIMENT IN 100 YEARS BEST FOR EITHER MAN OR BEAST

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years, is has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggins, of Stella P.O., Ont., who says:

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly.

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c; at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT DEALS WITH CAUSES THAT LED TO WAR

FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON INTRIGUES OF ENEMY

Publication of Yellow Book throws some new Light on the Artful Diplomacy of Germany which has Resulted in the War of the Nations

The French ministry of foreign affairs has made public a Yellow Book bearing on the cause of the present war. The French volume is much more complete than the publications of the nature given out up to the present time by other governments. The French report has 216 pages and comprises no fewer than 160 documents. It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Servia (July 23, 1914), and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia (Aug. 1, 1914), and on France (Aug. 3, 1914). It is brought to a close by the reproduction of the declaration of the Triple Entente powers, that Great Britain, Russia and France would not conclude peace separately.

The French diplomatic documents in this book are divided in chapters in order to distinguish the preliminaries from the principal phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled "preface" (1913) and is devoted to the remoter regions and the causes of the present conflict. An extract of the Yellow Book given out officially in Paris, reads as follows:

"It was first in the spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and expensive military effort which alone can explain the desire to impose the Germanic superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the Triple Entente. When France responded to this menace by the drafting of the law of three years service in the army this measure of defence was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation which should not be tolerated.'

"April of 1913 a secret and official German report defined 'the objective and the means of national policy' as follows:

"'Convince the people f the necessity of an offensive war against France; prepare uprisings in Russia and in North America; provide for, in case of hostilities, the immediate absorption of Belgium and Holland.

"These are the ideas extolled in this report. Such is the programme that shortly after we saw the Germans endeavor to put in operation. We declare that Emperor William, who up to that time had posed as a champion of peace, admitted in the course of a conversation with the ing of the Belgians that he had finally come o share the ideas of his military advisors. He had placed himself among the partisans of a war which he thought would not be long delayed and the overpowering success of which seemed to him certain. Public opinion in its turn permitted itself to be won by the passions of the military party, and came to consider the affair of Agadir as a defeat for Germany. It regarded the existence of a strong France as a danger to Germany, and the breaking out of a European war was the only remedy for all difficulties and all uncertainties.

"These bellicose dispositions constituted a permanent danger for the peace of Europe.

"From a perusal of the six other chapters of the Yellow Book, which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month f July, is to be leducted and supported by evidence the impressions that the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war and that on four successive occasi as this commission endeavored to precipitate war by violent proceedings, the purpose of which was to prevent or insure the failure of all efforts at conciliation. The first of these proceedings was the Austrian ultimatum to Servia (July 24), which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade government offered for the prosecution of the assassins of the Austrian Archduke every facility compatible with its dignity, the cabinet of Vienna summoned the government at Belgrade not only to disavow all complicity with the crime at Sarajevo, but furthermore to permit foreign functionaries to seek the authors of this crime on Servian territory.

"Vienna gave Servia only two days to accept integrally these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. Von Jagow, the German minister f foreign affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note (which was nevertheless known to the president of the Bavarian council), Germany immediately and without restriction united herself with her ally. The German Ambassador came to the Quay D'Orsay (French foreign office in Paris), and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful, but which was in reality threatening. He suggested that the conflict should remain localized, and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in incalculable results.' This was tantamount to letting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Servia and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Servia.

Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the Triple Entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care, and if possible, to render it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period of delay allowed Servia for her answer. Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war and she endeavored to ward off this danger by another expedient. She declined or avoided the request for an extension and declared insufficient the Servian answer, which was given to her in good time and which admitted and accepted her principal demands. Austria thereupon ordered her minister at Belgrade to leave the Servian capital (July 26) and diplomatic relations with Servia were severed.

"With this development the situation became considerably aggravated. The powers of the Triple Entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime M. Von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, came to the Quay D'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense, but refused to exert similar influence at Vienna. England proposed to avoid a crisis by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediation of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to internationalize the question, but Germany refused under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and proposed in the place of this common action the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent to this arrangement. The conflict seemed consequently at this time to be progressing toward a settlement when for the third time, Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes held by all the Entente powers in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Servia (July 28) and began at the same time a partial mobilization against Russia on her frontiers (July 29).

The report then goes on to show how England tried to avoid a crisis, through mediation of the Austro-Servian difficulty by the four powers not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal, but Germany refused. The powers of the Triple Entente did not, however, give up all hope and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, started a new project for four-sided mediation, in which Russia joined at the demand of France. Germany however, evaded this.

The French report shows how the Triple Entente in many other instances, endeavored to avoid the conflict, Germany balked every effort.

In conclusion the French report says: "France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successive violations of the neutrality of Luxemberg and of Belgium and the invasion of her own territory were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her very life."

How the Indian Soldier Fights

Caught Between Trenches, Passed Luxurious Night in Opposite Trenches

The Indian at the front is the subject of a bulletin made public by the Official Press Bureau. How the Gurkhas live and act in the trenches is related, and the conclusion is reached that the experience so far has been rather tame to the men from the great Indian empire.

"Nothing sensational has happened in the Indian lines," says the bulletin. "There has been trenching, countertrenching and a good deal of hand to hand fighting, but no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine.

"The Germans have not attacked the Indian trenches as desperately as they have the other parts of the line and have been repelled without difficulty. When the Germans have captured an Indian trench it has invariably been recaptured, usually at night with the bayonet.

"Despite the cold weather the health of the Indians is better than that of the white soldiers who accompanied them from Ind . While feeling the hardships of the trenches acutely they have not complained.

"The officers of the Indians are extraordinary well informed regarding the war. The operator of a Taube aeroplane threw down ver the trenches many leaflets bearing the announcement by a German professor that Sheik-ul-Islam had proclaimed a holy war. All the leaflets fell into the hands of white soldiers who were puzzled by them.

"Two Indians were creeping toward a German trench on a scouting expedition one night when a searchlight was thrown upon one of them.

"He was quick witted enough to realize that no ordinary resource would save his life. He immediately arose to his feet and advanced salaaming to the German trench. Its occupants ceased to fire, disconcerted.

"The Indian by signs indicated that he wanted to .. the British and as result spent a luxurious night in the German lines. In the morning on making signs that he could bring other Indians he was allowed to return to his own side. He was promoted for this exploit."

Cut Off His Own Leg

Describing the action in which he lost a leg, a sergeant of the Rifle Brigade says:

"I was just getting up and turn-round to take my platoon to the left, when smack! went my leg—and didn't I jump!

It did not blow my leg clean off; it was hanging by a thick piece of flesh, sinews and skin, so I hopped a few yards down the hill under cover, sat behind some straw, and cut my leg off with a pen knife.

The shells were still flying round, and one came pretty close to me. I thought my time had come. I lay here for over an hour until I was carried to safety by a sergeant of artillery, and I came across some of my men, who carried me to a cave and put me on a stretcher.

I might mention I had a piece of string round my leg to stop it from bleeding, which saved my life. I was not sorry when I arrived here and saw the nice white sheets. It was like coming out of hell into heaven."

Were Taken By Surprise

Tommies Out of Bounds Rounded up Feasting Germans

(Related by a corporal of the West Riding Regiment, now in hospital at Glasgow).

I got my wound in a fight that you will never hear of in official despatches, because it was a little affair of our own, and most likely we'll be hauled over the coals for it.

It was what you might call a night attack. We had some leisure in our position along the Aisne, and there was a little village near our lines where we used to go for a bit of a lark.

One night coming back—there were about ten of us—we were surprised to find light in a deserted farmhouse, and were still more surprised to find sounds of revelry coming out through the window.

We peeped in and there were Germans all over the shop, drinking and eating and smoking, and generally trying to look as if they were having a jolly old time.

"It was a dare-devil of an Irishman who suggested that we ought to give the Germans a little surprise, and we were all with him. Doing our best to look fierce and create an impression that we had at least a brigade behind us, us flung open the door without any ceremony. Our first rush was for the passage where most of the Germans had stacked their rifles, and from there we were able to cover the largest party in any one room.

They were so taken aback that they made very little resistance. The only chap who showed any fight at all was a little fellow, who had good reason to fear us, for he had escaped the day before after being arrested as a spy. He whipped out a revolver and some of his chums drew swords, but we fired into them and they threw up their hands, after the little one had sent a revolver bullet through my arm.

We fastened them up securely, collected all the smokes and grub they had not touched, and marched them off to camp. There was a nice how d'ye do when we got back, for the sound of firing so close by had alarmed the whole camp, and we were called to account for our behaviour.

I think they were inclined to let us down lightly because of the prisoners, particularly the spy chap, but we had no business to be out of bounds that night, and we'll probably have some mark of official displeasure chalked up against us.

Even if we do, I won't worry, because we had value for our money, though I don't say if I were in the same position, and had time to think it over, I should be inclined to commit the same offence against discipline.

Those Diplomatic German Agents

The Case Against German Diplomacy Would Show That Teutons Were Badly Served

Whether the action of the kaiser in dismissing "diplomatic agents" from office warrants the Hague interpretation that it is a rebuke for German diplomacy cannot be said with any certainty until the exact scope of his order becomes known.

There is, however, a good deal of evidence that eminent Germans are beginning to realize that their country has been very badly served by its diplomacy. There was some plain talk along these lines when it became known in Berlin that overtures for an independent peace had been made first to France and then to Russia, only to meet rebuff from both directions. This order relative to diplomatic agents has given rise to more talk of the same sort at Berlin. There will be still more, and it will be a great deal plainer, when it becomes possible for intelligent Germans to speak their minds concerning the negotiations that preceded the war.

If ever a nation has been badly served by officials entrusted with directing its international policies and controlling its diplomatic agencies Germany is that nation. The culmination of their bungling was the "scrap of paper" incident that brought Great Britain into the war. Germans know that Bismrack would never have parmitted the nation to be plunged into war against such a formidable combination of allies, and when the opportunity comes they will demand a reckoning with a diplomacy unable to measure up to the Bismrack traditions.

In the meantime let us hope the kaiser's order will not put a damper upon the activities of any of the enthusiastic persons now engaged in an endeavor to convert Americans to the cause of "Kultur." They are furnishing the only amusement we get out of this world tragedy.—New York Herald.

The Sikhs are a religious sect, not a race. No man is born a Sikh; he becomes one by the ceremony known as the "pahul," or baptism of the sword. which is delayed until the candidate has reached years of discretion. After this ceremony every Sikh adds "Singh" to his original name. Sikhism, when founded in the fifteenth century, was a blending of the best features of the Hindu and Mohammadan faiths. It was a monotheistic sect and a peaceful one; but Mohammedan persecution transformed the Sikhs into a military and commonwealth. As befits a fighting creed, Sikhism is one of considerable austerity; the greater part of its adherents are bound to abstain from tobacco and wine, though only very orthodox Sikhs observe the latter prohibition.

Manitoba's New Territory

Under authority of an order in council recently passed that portion of the old Dawson Trail extending from the east boundary of lot 94, parish of Lorette, to the east boundary of township 8 range 8 east of the principal meridian, has ben transferred from the control of the Dominion to the Manitoba government.

Austrian Adjutant—Our equipment is no good.

General—So much the better! When the Russians get it they can't use it.

The Loyalty of India is Shown

Some of the Reasons Why India Fights For the Empire

Major-General Sir Pertab Singh, the great Indian potentate, who is now in France at the head of his native troopers, may be said to embody the gallantry and loyalty of the people of India to the British empire. He hopes not to live to see India again, but to die with sword in hand on a European battlefield. This is what he said in a letter to Sir James Dunlop Smith, who was secretary to Lord Minto when the latter was Viceroy of India, and who conducted the durbar tour of King George and Queen Mary through the India empire. To Mr. Coningsby Dawson, an Anglo-American newspaperman, he told two or three interesting stories in answer to the question. "Why is India fighting the Germans?" and one of them showed what sort of man is Sir Pertab Singh. Some years ago a young English lieutenant had died of cholera in his palace. He was the son of a friend of the Prince's, and as the body was about to be placed on the gun carriage Sir Pertab went forward to lift it.

He was checked by a couple of British officers, who reminded him that if he were to touch the dead he would, by his religion, lose his caste, and perhaps, despite his wealth, never be able to buy it back. Ignoring their protests he insisted upon raising the body and placing it on the gun carriage. The crowd gasped in horror and amazement, and the next morning when Sir Pertab entered his hall of justice he found 500 Brahmins waiting to reduce him to the rank of an outcast. Sir Pertab laughed at them. 'I belong," he said, "to a higher caste than any of you have ever dreamed of, and you can't take it from me—you're welcome to all the rest. I belong to the same caste as the dead son of my friend—the caste of a soldier." Then he turned away, and it is not related that the Brahmins proceeded with their work of depriving him of his caste. Sir Pertab is one of the few princes who have been permitted to place themselves at the head of their troops, but he is only one of many who, when the war came, placed all his possessions at the disposal of his emperor.

According to another story told by Sir James Smith no small share of the miracle of loyalty that has been wrought in India is due to an incident in which King George was the chief actor in Calcutta at the time of the durbar. A great pageant had been arranged for the emperor and empress, and after it passed the huge multitudes of people remained looking up at the royal stand where the emperor and empress were stationed, closely guarded. The people seemed to expect something that had not occurred, and King George instantly realized what it was. Forbidding the escort to follow, he entered the royal carriage, accompanied by Queen Mary, and drove slowly through the great sea of people. They made way for the carriage, and then the ranks closed again. It took an hour and a half for the carriage to pass through and for all that time the emperor drove through ranks of praying and kneeling people.

He had appreciated the fact that a demonstration of his implicit trust in his Indian subjects was what they demanded, and that action touched the hearts of India. Sir James Smith says that far into the night the great crowds passed the spot where the king had stood, and each man knelt and sprinkled over his head some of the dust that the imperial feet had touched. News of the impressive incident travelled all through India, and the trust that the king imposed in his people to the alarm and anxiety of those who were supposed to know them so much better, is bearing fruit today. Sir James Smith said that while the Indian people have no great love for England as England they have love for individual Englishmen and, above all for the ideal free institutions and fair dealing which Great Britain represents.

Antwerp's Famous Museum

House Founded by French Printer, Whose Work Was Much Prized

The famous Plantin Museum in Antwerp was unique in its way. There was nothing like it in all Europe. It consisted of a multitude of rooms—each of which contained objects of art and beauty.

The Museum derived its name from Plantin, a famous printer and bookbinder. It was in the middle of the sixteenth century, when Antwerp was at the height of its glory, and perhaps the proudest and most important commercial city in Europe, that this Frenchman established himself in the city as a producer of books of the best quality and workmanship—the most celebrated of them being the Polyglot Bible of Philip II. It was in eight folio volumes, and it is said that forty workmen were employed for nearly five years in its production.

So famous did Plantin become as a bookbinder and worker in leather that he was commisisoned by Philip II.'s secretary to make a casket to contain some jewellery which the secretary wished to send to his sovereign. Plantin made a beautiful leather box—a perfect work of art—and not caring to trust a workman with it, he set out himself carrying the precious burden. It was night, and as the street was very dark, Plantin got a servant to carry a lantern for him. On his way to the secretary's home he was set upon by a number of drunken revellers. The servant dropped the lantern and ran away in fear. One of the revellers struck Plantin with a sword and rendered him unconscious. When he came to his senses he managed to crawl home, and for several days lay at the point of death.

As he died, in 1589, he left by his will, the Antwerp establishment to his son-in-law, Jean Moretus, who had married his second daughter. The house remained a family possession until 1875, when it was purchased by the town for 1,200,000 francs, and soon afterwards opened as a public museum.

Waiter—What will it be, sir? Sauerkraut or pate de foie gras?

Guest—Ham and eggs. I'm neutral.

THE MILITARY POWER AND VAST RESOURCES OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE

HAS MADE WONDERFUL STRIDES IN RECENT YEARS

Allies must Depend on Russia in Large Measure to Deliver the Weighty Attack that will Result in the Final Crushing of the Power of Germany

Upon the staying power and fighting efficiency of Russia must depend in a large measure the final outcome of the present war. If Germany is to be as thoroughly defeated as the future peace of the world requires, she will have to be badly beaten on land as well as at sea. To give her the coup de grace—supposing, of course, she does not submit to the desired terms before that is actually delivered—the land war must be carried well within her borders. France and Great Britain can doubtless assist materially in the operations on German soil which, whatever may happen in the meanwhile, will, we all hope and believe, sooner or later take place; but to Russia we must look for the weighty attack which will make them conclusive. Hence the strength of Russia, and the extent to which she seems likely to be able to use it, are questions of great moment. Of her latent might there is no doubt. Her nearly nine million square miles of territory contain almost inexhaustible natural resources. Her population of say, 170,000,000, increasing annually at a rate of at least 3,000,000, is an enormous reservoir of potential soldiers. Exclusive of her soldier caste of Cossacks, born to the saddle and the sword, which furnishes her with a unique body of about 200,000 cavalrymen, she has upwards of one million young men coming every year to military age. In the matter of food supplies and of raw material for the necessaries of life and warfare she is more self-contained than ony other great power.

By agriculture and grazing Russia not only feeds her own vast population but produces quantities of grain and butter for export. Her seas and rivers are plentifully stocked with edible fish largely in excess of home requirements and she has abundance of fuel—timber forests covering nearly 1,800,000,000 acres, considerable beds of coal and exceptionally rich oilfields. Her mineral wealth is far beyond her own needs, including iron—much of it in close proximity to coal—copper, lead, platinum, and gold. Great tracts of the country enjoy a climate at least as good as Canada, while not a little of it is comparable to Southern Europe in fertility and weather conditions. It is the greatest of mistakes to regard Russia as a bleak, barren, icebound land. Only a comparatively small part of the czar's wide domains can justly be so described. That the people as a whole have lagged behind the most progressive nations of Europe in the development of their almost inexhaustible resources is true, but they are both economically and from the military point of view much better prepared than is often thought for the strain of a great war. Of recent years Russia has made tremendous forward strides. Her financial and industrial advance was beginning to be very marked even before the Japanese war, but since then it has been marvelous. With the lessons of that war before them, and with the national energy stimulated by the adoption of a parliamentary constitution and a larger measure of local self-government, the Russians have rapidly increased their output of goods of all kinds, raised the standard of their industries, and above all, completely re-organized their army. Without losing the Slav idealism which underlay their superficial barbarism in the past, they seem as a people to have awakened to the need of organized effort for the attainment of a due measure of material efficiency. The imperial government, the local authorities, and private enterprise have been working hard to open up and husband the potential wealth of the empire, and with remarkable results.

Last year's budget was the fourth without a deficit, although immense sums have been spent upon the army, the navy, education, the instruction of peasants in husbandry, railways and other public works and improvements. In five years the growth of revenue (irrespective of new taxation, which amounts to only about $35,000,000 for the period) has totalled no less than $365,000,000. This is proof positive of prosperity. With better methods of cultivation learnt largely from local government instructors, the peasants are getting far more out of their holdings. In technical quality, as well as in actual quantity, Russian manufacturers have shown notable progress. Since 1900 the number of workmen employed in mills and factories has increased by about three-quarters of a million, and the output by about 40 per cent. This growth has been particularly noticeable in the iron and steel industries, which are so important for war purposes. The fighting forces of Russia have at any rate the assurance of having behind them a financially sound nation, fully capable of providing for its needs while sending millions of able bodied men into the field. In the army progress has been even more pronounced than in the country at large. Mobilization arrangements, conditions of service, equipment, methods of training, and above all, the system of selecting and educating officers, have all been thoroughly revised since the Japanese war, and in the light of that great struggle. By a scheme of pensions for the widows and dependents of all who fall on active service, the reservists of all classes have been freed from the fears which led so very many during that war to evade the call to the colors altogether, or to be spiritless and discontented when embodied. Special attention has been paid to aviation and new rifles and guns have been in use since 1910. Army and nation feel confident in a new strength and there is every reason to believe that they can and will endure to the end.—Melbourne Argus.

Brave Aviator Defies Death

Searched Out Position of Hidden German Battery and Directs the Shell Fire

"I had been in Soissons," writes a correspondent from the front, "when the allies and the Germans were battling for possession of the city. It is now held by the French, but the Germans have mounted their artillery on the ridge to the northward of the city, and for eight days now they have maintained their positions. They alternately shell the French positions and the city itself.

"It was my privilege to witness a duel in the air between a French aviator in a biplane and German artillery posted on the ridge commanding the city. A more inspiring situation has rarely been seen by mortal eyes. The aeroplane carried an officer to locate the position of the German guns, which it was desired to silence. I was able to follow his every movemen through a pair of powerful field glasses.

"As I watched the air craft swing and turn through the small clouds, I saw the aviator was literally playing hide and seek with death. The shells were bursting near him, but he was always on the alert. The biplane would suddenly surge almost directly upward, then describe a giant spiral, then drop far down, but would always turn in the nick of time to spoil the range of the German artillerymen, who were serving their guns with remarkable precision.

The shells were constantly bursting all about the plane and it was only by the exercise of all his skill that the pilot was able to keep his machine unscathed. He was far across the German lines and discovered that the German artilery was posted in a rock quarry in what was practically an impregnable position, with the guns masked and mounted so they commanded the entire British-French positions. The camp was provisioned for a long siege, and because of the nature of the ground, both in front and behind it, can only be taken by a tremendous sacrifice.

"However, the aviator, after reporting to the commanding officer, went up again and passed through the same ordeal. This time, however, he was giving the range to the French artillerymen, who had brought up their powerful three inch guns and posted them advantageously. The Germans were literally shelled with explosive shells and shrapnel, until they were finally compelled to slacken their fire, although they did not abandon their position."

"Yes," said the world traveller, "the Chinese make it an invariable rule to settle all their debts on New Year's Day."

"So I understand," said the American host, "but then the Chinese don't have a Christmas the week before."

Three Years of Hard Fighting

High French Military Authority Expresses His Opinion on Matter

The Daily Mail states that a high French military authority has given private expression to the following views as to the probable duration of the war.

His estimate is based on the belief that the Germans will commit no great tactical error.

He divided the war into six periods—two past, one present, and three to come.

The first period was the advance through Belgium into France.

The second period was the battle of the Marne and the German retreat to the Aisne.

The third period is that of the fighting on the Aisne, continuing and developing into the battle of Calais.

The fourth period will be a German retreat and a battle on the Meuse.

The fifth period will be a further retreat and a battle on the Rhine.

The sixth period will be the march to Berlin.

He assigns a period of five months to the battle of the Meuse—the end of April, or the beginning of May, 1915.

The campaign on the Rhine should last nearly twice as long—that is to say until February, 1916.

The final march to Berlin and negotiations for peace should bring the war to an end with the final withdrawal of the Allies' armies of occupation in 1917.

This estimate gives a total period of rather less than three years to the war. It is presumed by the same high military authority that the Russian advance will occupy a similar period and that only the steady combined pressure of the Allies can bring matters to a conclusion within the period suggested. He assumes that the German forces will withdraw steadily and that there will be no sudden collapse of either front.

French Officer Tells of Dodging Shells

Dodging shells is described by a young infantry lieutenant, wounded near Verdun and now convalescent in Paris, as follows:

"The German shell falls almost perpendicularly on the gound, digging a big hole, sometimes a yard in depth. It then bursts fountainwise, and almost at right angles to the ground. You can escape by flinging yourself on the ground. The fragments of shell rise in an arch above you and if they strike you at all, only hit you on the return as they fall back. The chief mortality caused by them is among horses, which cannot be made to lie down.

The French melinite shell, on the other hand, merely grazes the soil, scoring a sort of shallow furrow in it. It then bursts in numerous fragments, which mow down everything for 100 yards in front of it.

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All official advertisements, such as By-Laws Mortgages and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and Government and Corporation Notices, and all legal notices inserted once for 12c. per line subsequent insertions 8c per line.

F. C. Steele, Editor. W. W. Aitken, Manager

Still An Issue

The sugar factory is still an issue. This week the situation has taken on a new complexion. The C. P. R. has suddenly awoke to a realization of the fact that a great industry is about to leave a field in which they are vitally concerned. Industrial commissioner Sweeting visited the city last Monday, and to The Leader spoke favorably ot the proposition, although he would make no definate statement. The visit of the official, however, has much significance. It means that the most powerful corporation in the world wants to hold the factory in Alberta. The wheels of their superb machine have been set in motion to accomplish this end. And great corporations usually get just about what they want.

Inasmuch as the Knight Sugar company is quitting this country, we know of no other concern that would be hailed with greater delight as the future promoter of the sugar industry in the south, than the C. P. R. The taking over of the plant would put new life and energy into the industry. It would mean the beginning of a more stable era in the history of Raymond and the whole of Southern Alberta. It would restore public confidence in the unsurpassed resources of the province. The C. P. R. are the logical purchasers of the factory. They control the transportation facilities, water, land, coal and to a certain extent the labor market. Furthermore there looms up the question of immigration and colonization.

Next to the government the C. P. R. has been the most potent factor in the settlement of Canada. It is known that the company is now mapping out an extensive colonization propoganda to be lauuched immediately after the present war. This means that thousands of strife-worn people will leave the shores of Europe for Canada, the land of brighter hopes and wider opportunities. Homes must be found for these refugees. Our cities are now over-crowded. The vast army of unemployed is being daily augmented. This itself is a serious problem. The only way then to cope with this foreign influx is to put them on the land. Back-to-the land is the slogan of the age. It is a good one. The world needs more producers aud fewer parasites. Society today demands that every man shall be a creator, either of bread, clothing, implements—anything that contributes to the material progress of the race.

Here's hoping the C. P. R. buys the factory.

Wm. Thompson

Raymond Pool Hall

Agents for

The Consumers Tailoring Co. of Canada

Tailored Made Suits from $15 to $39

Come in and Look Over the Samples

Six per cent MONEY, Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable Real Estate security liberal principles; correspondence solicited.

A. C. Agency Company, 738 Gas, Electric Bldg. Denver, Co

All Classes of Insurance

S. Farnham Kimball

Notary Public

Room 2 Security Block

Raymond

Harmony Soap

ROSE or VIOLET. Makes You Feel as Fresh as a Rose,

Fragrant and Pure

For sale only at the "REXALL" Store

Wm. Blair and Co

DISPENSING CHEMIST

RAYMOND, ALTA

BIG PLANT AT THE HAT

Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company Resumes Constructive Work

During these dull times when there are unemployed in almost every Western town and city, the value of substantial manufacturing industries such as exist in Winnipeg, Calgary, Medicine Hat, etc., is manifest. It is true, of course, that most of the industries in these cities are not quite as busy as they were two or three years ago, but nevertheless the presence of factories in these and other cities in the West has made them more prosperouus than they otherwise would have been, in the period of depression. Commercial travellers report business better in the towns where manufacturing industries exist than any where else in the West. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that work has been resumed on the extensive plant of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co., on the West Industrial site, to which the railway spur has recently been completed. Seven carloads of material, in the shape of iron and brick were switched to the factory site last night, and some 20 or 30 men are now at work finishing the factory, the steel work on which is already up. In a short time this company will also start work on the construction of some 25 residences for its workmen, and in about 60 days it is fully anticipated that the factory will be finished and turning out its full line of products for use all over the prairie provinces.

The factory buildings will represent an investment of something around $100,000, and when the industry is in full working order about 100 men are expected to be given employment.

As factories, catering to the vast home market of the West, are established in Western communities a trade depression, such as has prevailed during the past two or three years, will not have such a marked effect on Western Canada. Greater stability of business conditions, such as has enabled Ontario and Quebec to continue on their way in the past two or three years with almost uninterrupted prosperity, will be created. By reasonable adherence to Canada's existing trade policy there is no reason for doubting that in time the West will be dotted with factories just as are the older provinces to-day

WHY ESSEX COUNTY HAS PROSPERITY

Manufacturing Development Has Given Farmers a Profitable Market —Ideal Conditions

The special correspondent of the Toronto "Globe" writing from Windsor a few days ago reports that the most important factor in Essex county contributing to the great prosperity of the farmers of that district is the big industrial development of the last two years around Windsor, Sandwich, Walkerville and Ford City which has created a splendid local market, and this, combined with the purchasing facilities of the distillery at Walkerville, makes Essex county farmers quite independent of outside consumers. Although the industrial transformation around Windsor has resulted in the establishment of a thriving urban community, it has been almost entirely accomplished without drawing on the rural population, the increased population being represented mostly by immigrants, who, having regard to their old country environments, still adhere to the closely-settled places in search of employment

While Canada's trade policy has been criticized severely in many quarters, it s safe to say that any one who would visit the border counties, such as described above, would be fully convinced that a policy which has resulted in a great number of United States concerns establishing substantial manufacturing industries in Canada, was in the interest of every class in the community. While results of this kind are not yet as much in evidence in the West as they are in Ontario and Quebec, it must be remembered that manufacturing development in Western Canada is of comparatively recent origin. Up to a few years ago the home market of the West was scarcely large enough to afford a manufacturer a profitable field. With the filling up of the West has come a marked increase in factories, and already Winnipeg, Medicine Hat and other Western cities have reaped direct benefits from the policy which requires manufacturing in Canada. This is seen by the location in Western Canada of Canadian branches of many American firms. Ten or twenty years from now dispatches similar to what appeared in the "Globe" recently will be appearing in the Canadian press from Western communities.

It will PAY YOU to ADVERTISE

A Wondrous World Wide Music IN HEART SONGS

The Raymond Leader 12 Months	$1.00	
The Calgary Daily Herald 12 Months	$4.00	
Heart Songs	$2.50	
Total	$7.50	

ALL FOR $4.00

Songs for the Millions
400 of the Dearest Songs in the World
In One Volume of 500 Pages

The song illustrated today tells a story which will never die so long as the world shall last.

Can you not imagine the youth at the piano saying to the lovely maiden, while the music still vibrates in his memory—in the words of Shelley—most musical of poets:

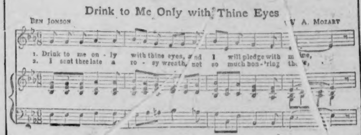
"Sing again with your dear voice revealing
A tone
Of some world far from ours,
Where music and moonlight and feeling
Are one."

Ten Classes of Songs in HEART SONGS

A few selections from Class VIII:

Adieu, 'Tis Love's Last Greeting
Annie Laurie
Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms
Belle Mahone
Blue Juniata
Bonny Eloise
Comin' Thro' the Rye
Danube River
Darling Nellie Gray
Dear Evelina
Douglas! Douglas! Tender and True
Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes
For You!
Good Bye, Sweetheart!
Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still
How Can I Leave Thee
I'll Hang My Harp on a Willow Tree
John Anderson, My Jo!
Juanita
Kathleen Mavourneen
Last Night
Loch Lomond
Love's Young Dream
Mary of Argyle
Nora O'Neal
Sweet Genevieve
Take Back the Heart
When the Swallows Homeward Fly
Who is Sylvia

400 Other Songs

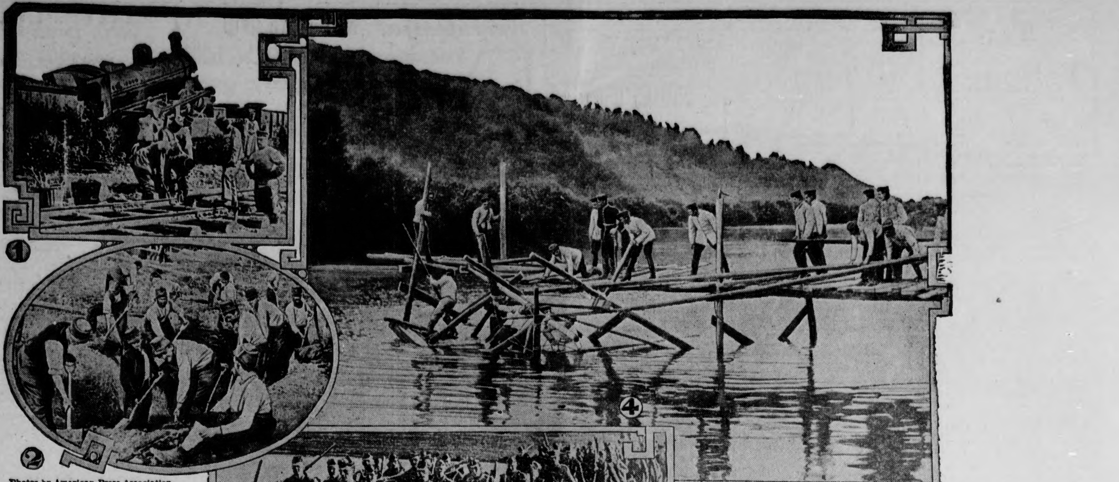


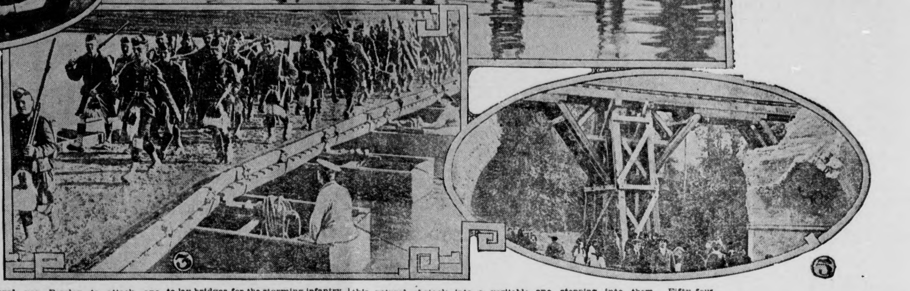
Just as Good

(Found on Page 105, HEART SONGS)

Look for Heart Songs Coupon Elsewhere in Today's Paper

Copyright by World Syndicate Co., Inc.





Photos by American Press Association.

1.—German engineers building new railroad alongside of road wrecked by Belgians at Malines. 2.—Belgian sapper squad digging trenches. 3.—Scotch highlanders crossing pontoon bridge. 4.—German engineers replacing bridge destroyed by allies. 5 ·Bridges constructed by army engineers of all'es to replace those destroyed by Germans.

By JOHN J. BREEN.

ONE of the most important branches of an army in the field is the pioneer or construction corps, and reports from the battlefields of Europe show that in the present struggle this branch of the armies involved has been busy and has shown the highest efficiency and bravery. The paths of the armies in the field are strewn with new, rebuilt, temporary and permanent bridges. Frequently it happened that after a big bridge was blown up it was replaced the very next day by the advancing foe.

The story of the siege of Antwerp from the German side, as related by an officer attached to the staffs, is largely the story of the marine division, of the pioneers and of the artillery, which formed the backbone of the heterogeneous army of landwehr, landsturm and reserve formations intrusted to General von Beseler to attack one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is a story of easy victory where hard fighting was expected and of desperate resistance in formidable positions where little trouble was anticipated, of volunteers in life preservers crossing moats and rivers with hand grenades to attack the intrenched Belgians, of assaults twice abandoned in the face of impossible infantry fire, of pioneers swimming rivers by night, displaying almost unbelievable bravery, to lay bridges for the storming infantry.

Wire Entanglements In Moat.

Fort Wavre-St. Catherine was a difficult nut for the German forces to crack, a moat about fifty yards wide and elaborate wire entanglements (charged with a high tension electric current, according to German account), making the fort apparently almost impregnable to direct attack. Nevertheless volunteers in plenty were found.

Working like beavers since the start of the war, the Belgians had converted this natural obstacle into a veritable fortress. Successive lines of trenches, shelter pits and bombproofs had been built for the infantry, positions for the field guns were scattered everywhere, wire entanglements had been laid even in the flooded portions of the river valley, the water also hiding deep trenches dug at irregular intervals in all directions, and everywhere before the lines were dug "wolf's holes," deep conical pits filled to the brim with mud which hid sharp steel spikes to impale any one stepping into them. Fifty-four heavy guns from the forts were brought to this line and mounted behind earthworks.

The Germans gradually fought their way to this line and then intrenched, the hostile trenches being separated by the width of the flooded valley. So vigorous was the fire that a head could scarcely be shown above the trench without drawing a fusillade and the German and Belgian riflemen resorted to the time worn expedient of holding up their caps to draw the enemy's fire and give themselves a chance to get in an aimed shot.

The position was found to be so formidable that the German lines were retired from the river bank, and to the German artillery was given the task of reducing the Belgian lines sufficiently to permit the infantry to resume the attack with some hope of success. The infantry fire was finally beaten down and a crossing forced near the town of Lierre, which lies in the middle of the flooded district, German pioneers swimming across under cover of darkness and laying bridges, over which the infantry and field artillery dashed.

With this success the Belgian defense practically collapsed. The Belgian troops fell back rapidly from their river lines, abandoning their heavy artillery and several machine guns, and the Germans, who had hastily intrenched themselves to repulse the expected counter attack, were able to bring forward their heavy artillery at once for the attack on the inner line of forts and the bombardment of the city.

Termed Pioneer Corps.

The construction corps of the German and Austrian armies have been termed pioneer corps. In addition to a special training in the use of boats, pontoons, tools, etc., they are trained in field work of the most technical and exacting kind. Their education has been most thorough, and no expense has been spared to get them up to a high point of efficiency. In times of peace they were turned loose in great woods and swamps and given all the experience of actual warfare. They were especially taught in the use of the ax and cross ax. The work of the pioneer corps is regarded as the hardest in the army. The men are subject to all kinds of exposure. They have to work in rivers and swampy lands, and many of them die of pneumonia.

Motorcycles In Modern Warfare

Photos by American Press Association.

Upper—English motorcycle scouts. Lower—English bicycle artillery.

AMERICAN army officers are studying the use of the motorcycle in modern warfare. Many of them are advocates of the extension of that service in our army work, confident that the operations of the drilled motorcyclists of European armies will show that it is destined to be one of the most important of the auxiliaries of the army. Already the motorcycle, both in its original form as a means of rapid locomotion for a single dispatch rider and in the later development, with the side seat or side car attachment as a mobile way of carrying observations officers about a field of operations more quickly than on horseback, have been tested with gratifying results in this country.

Experimental use has been made of the machines in the regular service as well as in the national guard of several of the states. A serious study of the possibilities of the service has not yet been made as it has been abroad.

Private letters from Europe tell of the raising of a volunteer force of motorcyclists in Great Britain, and the alacrity with which young men who are adepts with the machine came forward offering their services to the military officers. Within forty-eight hours of the call for volunteers an excess of 2,200 riders above the number required offered their services and enlisted "for one year, or until the end of the war." This in spite of the fact that the remuneration offered for the service was but 35 shillings ($7) a week, with a gratuity of £10 paid immediately on acceptance of the volunteer for his machine.

A New York merchant who has two nephews in the German motorcycle corps with the army of Duke Albrecht of Wurttemburg saw the corps at work at the army maneuvers last spring. His brother, a captain of cavalry detailed to the motorcycle corps, told him the Germans expected to find these rapidly moving men a most efficient aid in case of war, which at that time was not seriously contemplated.

According to the plans worked out in Germany, the motorcyclists were to be used as messengers between an advancing or scouting party and the officers at the army base, much of which has been done in the past by the use of homing pigeons, when communication by telegraph or telephones was not possible, or other means of signaling between the front and the base available. The speed and certainty with which men mounted on capable machines move over mountain trails, and the good military roads make them more dependable than birds.

Important messages are transmitted in triplicate by three members of the corps, on the theory that at least one of the riders will be able to get from the front to the base uninjured. The plan was tried out in the maneuvers and worked out satifactorily even in districts where traps had been laid to catch the cyclists. One of the trio always managed to get through to headquarters without capture.

In the advance of the German army through Belgium both Germans and Belgians used the motorcyclist largely in scouting work. Aeroplanes, used as the eyes of both the invaders and defenders, have located scouting parties and the advance armies, and then through the services of motorcyclists have been able to communicate swiftly and certainly with the bodies of cavalry, whose duty it has been to hew the way for the safer movement of the infantry masses and the supporting artillery. The French and English have used their motorcycle corps for the same purpose.

WILLIAM SCOTT

A Washday Hint

I ALWAYS put a teaspoonful of borax into the last rinsing water when washing clothes, and find it whitens them beautifully.

(Mrs.) B. D.

To Clean a Sponge

TO KEEP a sponge in good condition it should be washed occasionally in warm water to which has been added a little tartaric acid; afterward rinse in clear water. (Mrs.) F. M.

To Polish Gilt Frames

I HAVE found that an excellent way to polish gilt frames is to rub them over with a cloth dipped in the water in which onions have been boiled.

(Mrs.) G. J. T.

To Wash Old Lace

THE following is an excellent way to wash old lace without spoiling it: Make a lather with a good soap and warm water; put this into a glass bottle with the lace. Shake it well. Repeat this in several waters until clean. Then take out the lace and carefully rinse in the same manner. Dip in very thin starch water and pin out into shape on a covered table, picking out each point with a pin. Dry in this position. V. K.

The Old, Old Servant Problem

ONE has felt for a long time that the last word has been spoken on the ever recurrent servant question. Now some brave homemaker has come forward to say that the housewife herself is to blame for the domestic service being in such disrepute among the working classes.

The housemaid's lot in most cases is not an enviable one. She has to work hard, gets very little praise and much blame and is only in exceptional cases given a room which is light, airy or attractive, and certainly her wage is not high.

Consequently the nice, intelligent girl thinks domestic service beneath her, and it is only girls of a secondary order who preside over the average kitchen. The peculiar part of the problem is that never have conditions been better for the servant in the house. Take life in a flat. The gas stove does away with the hard work of a coal stove, and there are no stairs to climb in doing the housework.

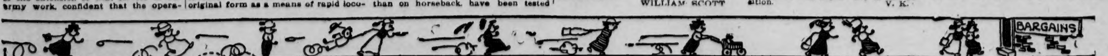
Then, for the work itself, domestic science has provided a number of labor saving devices—the carpet sweeper, for instance, and the vacuum and suction sweepers, washing machines and laundry appliances. In fact, there are many inventions to do every part of the daily work to be mentioned here.

Yet all these aids do not seem to keep a girl in a place more than a short while. Optimists, however, foresee glorious changes ahead. Housework, they say, is going to be dignified; it is to be treated scientifically, and mothers and daughters are going to take care of their own homes. Servants will rise to the standard of emulation, and the position of helper in the household will be eagerly sought for where the helper will be treated like a human being.

It sounds impossible, but the optimist says it's coming, all the same. The next generation will not have the servant problem to wrestle with as the present one has. It will solve itself, and the intelligent working girl will choose the home rather than the factory.

FOLDING TRAVELING MIRROR

It is always so difficult to adjust one's hair and hat properly in a swaying train or rolling steamship stateroom that extra pains must be taken to make the appearance trim, chic and correct because of the difficulties and discomforts of dressing. A new triplicate folding mirror is one which, when unfolded, need not find a resting place on the dresser or be hung from a nail, both nail and dresser often being absent in the confined quarters of a stateroom, but may be held in the hand like an ordinary handglass, while every bit of the coiffure and veil adjustment is inspected by aid of the three mirrors. These mirrors come in handy size for packing in women's traveling bags and will be of great assistance in the making of dainty toilets.



The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The letter in question contained the following words:

"The Rectory,
"Worthington-on-the-Hill.
(It was not dated).

"My Dear Old Friends,—

"I am placing in your hands a secret. You know, Sunningley, that my wife is not dead, but I never gave you any particulars with regard to her. Now I wish to tell you her story.

"When quite a young man, just after I was ordained to the valuable living of Worthington-on-the-Hill, through the interest of my cousin, Lord Ashley, I met Clementina Pierce. Can I ever forget that sunny day? I was happy of the happy, my heart was light—God alone knew what misery lay before me! The great lady in our neighborhood was Lady Frances Shirley, and it was at her house, at a large afternoon 'At Home' that I met Clementina. My friends were all congratulating me as we walked over the lovely grounds. Suddenly I saw in the distance an exceedingly graceful, slim, young girl, in a white dress. She wore also a white hat, with ostrich plumes, and was carrying a white parasol. I recall now her radiant appearance. I asked to be introduced to her, and inquired her name; her name, I was told, was Miss Clementina Pierce. I spent the rest of that glorious afternoon by her side—the poor moth, dazzled by the candle flame! She talked well; I could see that she was highly educated. She told me that she was a distant cousin of the lady of the house. Before I left that day I had fallen in love with Clementina Pierce; I had never before seen such a charming girl.

A few days afterwards—my thoughts full of her, my heart in Paradise—I visited at Lady Frances Shirley's house. When the servant told me that Lady Frances was out, I was about to go away, when Miss Pierce herself came out of the room in which she had been sitting.

"'Oh, Mr. Chance, I am glad to see you!' she said. 'Do you know, I was about to write to you, but this is far better. May I talk to you for a little?' I told her with what pleasure I should listen to any confidence she thought fit to impose on me.

"She ordered the servant to bring tea, and then asked me to walk with her on the terrace. While there she told me an amazing tale, and yet I believed each word that fell from her lips.

"'Perhaps you think I am happy,' she said—'far from that, I am most miserable. Circumstances oblige me to earn my living—I loathe work, I loathe teaching, I loathe children. When I saw you on the day of Lady Frances' party, you looked kind. I was more cheerful then than I am at present, for I had good hopes of getting a post with a relation of Lady Frances'; but this morning she has written to decline my services, and I perceive that I shall find it most difficult to get any situation.'

"'But why so, my dear young lady?' I inquired. 'Why should you not get a post like anyone else?'

"'Ask Lady Frances,' was her answer.

"'I shall do nothing of the kind.'

"'Well, then, if you won't ask her, I must tell you. I cannot get that desirable post, because of Lady Frances. She has refused to give me a satisfactory reference.' I could not help starting.

"'But, why shouldn't she give you a reference? How cruel of her, if it is in her power. Are you not her cousin?'

"She laughed. 'I did tell you that little fib the other day,' she remarked, 'but really she is only a friend. I thought she was a true friend, but she will not give me a reference.'

"'Then have you no one else who will give one, Miss Pierce?'

"'No one,' she answered. 'I lost my little money suddenly, and didn't require a situation until the last couple of years. I had one for six months, with a lady who went suddenly to Australia; I cannot wait until she comes back. I am leaving Lady Frances' house tomorrow. I have no one to go to, no friends, no money; I have nothing before me but starvation, or—worse.' She looked at me out of her brilliant eyes.

"'Why are you telling me all this?' I could not help asking.

"'Because,' she said, 'I was wondering if I might apply to you for a reference. Would you be so very kind as to give me one?'

"Much as I admired this brilliant girl, I hesitated. 'Remember, I do not know you,' I said. 'Can I not talk about you to Lady Frances?' Oh, and here she is; she has just arrived, how lucky! Believe me, I will do my utmost for you, and first I will speak to Lady Frances on the subject.'

"Her face turned to the queerest, most ghastly palor. "Oh, as you will," she said.

"She left the terrace, and, instead of joining Lady Frances and myself in one of the drawing rooms, went upstairs to her room.

"Lady Frances was a most aristocratic woman, much respected by all her neighbors. She was charitable, kind and good, and I could not believe that she would be so cruel as to refuse a reference to a penniless girl without serious cause. I noticed that she gave a queer glance at Miss Pierce and myself when first she saw us together, but during tea she did not notice the girl's absence. Suddenly, when the meal had come to an end, she said:

"'Did Miss Pierce invite you to wait for me, Mr. Chance?'

"I said, 'She came into the hall and requested me to speak to her.'"

"'That is just what I would expect,' said Lady Frances.

"'The fact is, Lady Francis,' I said, 'I am troubled about what Miss Pierce told me about herself. She says that she can get an excellent situation if you will give her a reference; she says that you refused to do so; surely that must be a mistake. She must be a good girl, she looks good.'

"'Lady Frances smiled, and her smile was very sad. 'You have confided in me,' she said, 'and it is my duty to tell you that I know Miss Pierce. In the first place, she is the most determined flirt I ever came across. As far as I can tell, she has no heart, and, being attractive in appearance, her victims are many; in the second place, she is not truthful, in the third place, and that is the worst of all—she has a strong tendency to what is called, among the upper classes, kleptomania; but amongst the poor, theft. Now you know why I cannot give her a reference. I will not spoil her prospects if she can get an appointment elsewhere, but I cannot recommend her to my friend as a teacher of her children.'

"'But can you prove the awful things you have said?' I asked.

"'Certainly. I was given a hint with regard to her kleptomaniac tricks before she arrived, and no more believed in them than you believe in me now. But while she has been in my house several things of value have been missing; I myself have missed a diamond ring and brooch, and several of my guests have missed possessions of great worth. I have done my utmost to protect the girl and haven't even hinted at the truth about her. But this morning, when she asked me to give her a reference to my friend, I point blank refused. I was alone with her and I told her that I had found her out. She burst into tears of a most hysterical nature and confessed her fault.'

"I had got a dreadful character with this girl; and yet my passionate love for her seemed to grow stronger, the more she needed my protection. I returned to my lovely rectory and sat down in the midst of my comforts and thought of her as homeless and penniless. If she went into the world, with her beauty, her grace, her distinguished appearance, she would undoubtedly come to the worst end. She must be saved. I would overlook her faults, I would train her to be a good and Christian woman, I could not leave her in her present plight. I did a most Quixotic thing. I wrote that very evening to Miss Pierce and asked her to be my wife. I need not tell you that she accepted my proposal.

"The next day I went to see Lady Frances. Lady Frances knew all about my letter. She was shocked at what she called mad folly, 'but, of course,' she said, 'it will be the saving of the girl, so I can't say any more. If you are willing, Mr. Chance, to risk your own happiness, I can only praise your goodness and generosity. Now, naturally, you will like to see her. She has a great deal of fascination. I will make her a small present of her trousseau and she can be very quietly married from my house. I must also tell you that she has her own private means—not much, thirty pounds yearly, left her by her late father, as good a man as ever lived. The girl is well connected, has been highly educated; but she was expelled from an excellent school in Switzerland because of her kleptomaniac propensities. The mistress could have put her in prison, but refrained. Oh, she has had every chance, but she has thrown away her life, and yet she is but just twenty! Think of what lay before her, but for your generosity! I only hope, Mr. Chance, that you will not rue it.'

"'I am determined to go through with it,' I replied.

"My heart beat when Clementina entered the room. I forgot all about her sins in her beauty, her lovely manner, her gentle smile, her fascination.

"'Oh, you good, good man!' she said. 'You know all about me. Lady Frances says that she gave me my entire, miserable story; and yet you going to save me!'

"'I will do my utmost, Clementina,' I answered, 'I will pray to the merciful God to give you strength to fight against this sin of the devil.'

"She shivered a little when I spoke about a merciful God; presently she said, in a low voice, 'I am not religious.'

"'No one can help you but God,' I said. She got up and walked to the window. 'Let us talk of other things,' she remarked.

"I ought to have been warned then; but, alas! the look in the girl's eyes kept me firm in my resolve to save her at any cost. We were married and before the honeymoon was over I had discovered what a mad action was mine! I, who had devoted myself to the church of God, was married to an extravagant, reckless girl, who could not keep her word, who even now, I feel certain, was not to be trusted, when she visited amongst my friends. I was so unhappy that, when dear little Barbara was a year and a half old, I determined to take Clementina abroad. She was wild to go to Naples; I had saved sufficient money. I put Barbara into the care of my cousin, Dean Chance, who employed a nurse to look after her; I placed a locum tenens and it was there that the awful thing happened which crushed my life for ever.

"Clementina was in the highest spirits. She insisted upon dressing extravagantly. It was impossible not to admire her when she looked at me out of her radiant eyes, with her lovely figure dressed in the beautiful clothes she had bought in Paris. I gave her, with some difficulty—for I was anything but a rich man—fifty pounds when there, but told her to spend the money with care. But what was my horror to have a bill sent in for over three hundred. I had not the money to meet it! Clementina laughed, and drew out of her pocket some jewels—a ring, a brooch and a bracelet.

"'Where did you get those?' I gasped. I was almost speechless with horror.

"'Dear good man,' she said, 'you don't suppose I dress on the pittance you give me? No, I got these last night, when we were listening to the band at the Cafe——; mentioning one of the most celebrated cafes in Naples. 'There was a lady sitting not far from us; she dropped her bracelet and handkerchief at the same time. I stooped, returned her the handkerchief, and slipped the bracelet into my pocket. Before we left the cafe I had got both the ring and the brooch from another woman—no matter how—but we can sell them, and there will be plenty of money to pay for my dresses, and some over.'

"'Clementina, you have broken your word to me.'"

"Did you really think I'd kept it all this time?' she answered.

"She laughed as she spoke. 'No, Humphrey, I haven't kept it, and I didn't intend to'—and she stared at me.

(To be Continued)

THE ROMANS USED HEAVY ARTILLERY

Catapult Hurled Stones Weighing as Much as Shot Fired by Modern Howitzer

From the stones cast from slings with which the natives of Gaul sought to repel the advance of Caesar's Roman legions to the huge German howitzers hurling sixteen inch explosive shells against the Allies is as long a step mechanically as it is in point of time, writes F. P. Stockbridge in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. But except for the temper of the weapons, there is no appreciable difference between the hand to hand conflicts—short sword against spar—of 59 B.C. and the bayonet charges of the French and English against the Germans in 1914.

For nearly 2,000 years the ground on which the Great War is being fought has been almost a continuous battlefield. Every form of weapon and every type of armor ever used by civilized man in the settlement of international differences or private quarrels has been tried, tested and developed almost on the same spot where the efficiency of the most modern implements of warfare is now being put to the supreme test. Omitting the one distinctly modern military arm—the flying corps—the differences between the weapons of 2,000 years ago and the weapons of today are differences in detail only, and excepting the class of weapons making use of gunpowder for the propulsion of missiles, it is questionable whether there has been any marked increase in efficiency either of men or of arms. As a last resort, when the order comes to rush the enemy's intrenchments batties are still decided by brute strength and hand to hand fighting—sword to spear, bayonet to bayonet—just as in the days when Caesar wrote, "The Belgians are the bravest."

When Caesar invaded Gaul his soldiers carried, besides their curved oblong shields for protection, the famous Roman short swords, sharp pointed and two edged, for close infighting, with javelins or throwing spears as missiles. These were also useful in hand to hand conflicts and were the prototype of the modern bayonet. Steel had not yet come into general use, but these soft iron weapons had at least the merit of being easily sharpened on any convenient stone. And backing up the foot soldiers and horsemen, just as the artillery does today, was the Roman artillery, consisting of catapults, which were huge implements for hurling large rocks into the ranks of the enemy, and the ballista, a devise working on the same principle, for throwing quantities of arrows. In each of these the propulsive force was produced by the sudden releasing of a great beam or tree trunk which had been bent by means of ropes and winches to form a huge spring. A shower of arrows hurled from a ballista must have created as much havoc in the ranks of the oncoming Gauls as the bursting of a shrapnel shell among the foot soldiers does today, while the great stones thrown by the catapults were often as large and heavy as the shells of the modern howitzers.

The one important addition that was made to the armament of European soldiers prior to the introduction of gunpowder was the bow. It was nearly 1000 A.D. before the bow became what it afterward was for more than four centuries—the principal weapon of the European foot soldier, occupying in one form or another the same position that the magazine rifle does today.

The superiority of the long bow over the crossbow was demonstrated at the battle of Cressy in 1346, the decisive battle of the One Hundred Years' War between the English and the Fernch, where, as the old chroniclers relate it, the long arrows of the British archers flew in such clouds that they obstructed the sun. The man with the long bow could shoot several arrows while the crossbowman was shooting one.

In this battle, fought only a few miles from the scene of some of the fiercest conflicts of the present war, gunpowder was used for the first time, the English forces having three crude cannon, or bombards, using the newly discovered explosive to hurl stones at the French just as Caesar's catapults had hurled stones at the Gauls. It was a hundred years or more after this, however, before the use of firearms became at all general in warfare and nearly two centuries before the hand gun, mounted on a stock like that of the crossbow, began seriously to displace the bow.

Cinema Film Not Yet Made

The Journal Des Debats in Paris tells an anecdote of the siege of Paris that did not come off:

"A story is going the rounds of the Italian press that before the formal declaration of war an order had been given to a leading motion picture concern of Berlin to have in readiness all the material and men necessary to make a film of the kaiser's triumphal entry into Paris.

The film was to have been displayed in all the cities of the world. The firm in question had been provided with all the passports necessary and a special train of automobiles was supplied so that its representatives could keep in close touch with the imperial headquarters."

Cynical Foreigner—Diogenes would have walked his legs off looking for an honest man in this country.

Calm American—Well, it hasn't such a reputation that he wouldn't have hopes.

I hear that Fred was very attentive when he was at the country boarding house, to a deaf and dumb girl.

So he was. Said she was the only sensible girl to take on the fishing parties.

Stern Parent—So you want my daughter, huh? Got any money?

Suitor—Yes, sir. How high do you quote her?

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c and 60c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Women Looking for Spies

Women's Clubs in England Take Steps Against Germans

Women's clubs in England have been enlisted in the movement to head off the activities of possible German spies, and Austrian and German women have been asked to resign or discontinue their attendance at many clubs which formerly welcomed them.

A number of prominent literary women have urged that English women should be as cautious as English men about their associates and should shun all women of German or Austrian sympathies at a time when chance remarks might give valuable information to the enemy.

Reports from Belgium and Holland of the activities of women spies who served as governesses and servants in Belgian and Dutch families, have also thown suspicion on German and Austrian women in service in various parts of England. The Belgian refugees who are in England have issued a general warning against German women as well as German men, and their tales of how Belgian cities were betrayed by German spies in all walks of life have alarmed the English.

Alarming tales have been printed in London papers of alleged German spies in high social and financial circles, and especially all of the leading men in clubs have asked men of German or Austrian birth to resign or refrain from frequenting the club rooms during the war. Many supposed spies high in official life voluntarily left England before the movement against suspected persons became so acute. Charges were generally made that even Germans who had become naturalized had often done so only for business and social reasons and were at heart Germans as much as ever.

Britain's War Resources

Napoleon blamed his own downfall largely upon English tenacity and English money. The present war has already demonstrated what English money may be expected to accomplish in this crisis. Asked for a loan, the British investors rush forward and in two days hand Lloyd George $3,000,000,000.

No nation is ever too poor to fight a long war. The American colonies struggled for eight years without capital and without even a bank. The Southern Confederacy, with a white population of under eight million, continued its struggle for four years and put in the field an army equivalent to a million men on a three year service.

The North, with a population of 19,000,000, maintained an army equal to 1,500,000 for a three year service, and before the surrender at Appomattox was spending $3,000,000 every day. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the Germans levied an appalling indemnity of $1,000,000,000 upon the French, which the frugal Frank liquidated in less than three years.

English financial resources today can stand a drain of $10,000,000,000 far more easily than the Northern and Southern States in the '60's could meet half that expense. War brings out the last dollar of a people's hoard, and the British have for a century been saving money, which is invested in every corner of the globe.

This fountain of wealth, backed by its enormous population of 400,000,000 gives the British empire an advantage over any European adversary in a long war. It has a staying quality possessed by no other nation, except the United States, because of its money and its men.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Wonderful Marksman

At Sailly, near Lille, a French dragoon marksman was stationed at a swing bridge with two comrades to load for him. The colonel simply said to him as the regiment retired, "The honor is yours." It was important that the enemy should be held back without the bridge being blown up. The marksman hid behind the fence sixty yards from the bridge. Two lancers appeared; he shot them. Then three; he shot them also. Five Uhlans came up together; he brought down every one of them.

Altogether he killed thirty Germans in less than five minutes, and retired with his comrades. The great pile of dead men and horses in the narrow roadway on the opposite side of the bridge protected it from the approach of the enemy during the day almost as well as a mitrailleuse would have done. In the evening the colonel embraced this wonderful marksman before all his comrades, kissing him on both cheeks.

Little Dorothy had received a present, a teddy bear, which happened to be afflicted with a "crosseye." A visitor arriving soon after Dorothy had received the teddy bear asked the child what she intended to call it.

"Gladly," said Dorothy.

"Gladly! What a peculiar name," exclaimed the visitor. "However, did you think of that for a name?"

"Gladly the cross I bear," recited Dorothy, who goes to Sunday School.

"Mamma," said Elsie, "I wish I had a real baby to wheel in the go cart."

"Why?" said the mother. "You have your doll, haven't you?"

"Yes, but the dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."

WAR PLAYS INTO HANDS OF CHILE

Increases Demand For Nitrate of Soda, Which That Country Exports to All the World

Strange to say, the one country in the world which in times of peace supplies the greatest agent to increase the production of the earth will now be called upon for identically the same agent to supply the means of destruction, says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. That country is the Republic of Chili, and the product which has now assumed such tremendous importance is the nitrate of soda which it supplies to the world. The nitrate fields of Chili form a wonderful asset in the national economy.

The greatest use in recent years of Chilian nitrates has been "to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," and in this capacity it has been a blessing to humanity. The use of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer, though very general now, has been known to our civilization less than a century. The story goes that an old Scotchman who lived near the present nitrate fields about 1816 spread some soil containing white crystals over part of his garden. Things planted in this particular spot grew wonderfully. Samples of the soil were sent to Scotland for analysis and the nature of the substance and its value as a fertilizer was soon established. According to tradition, however, centuries before the Spanish conquest the Incas of Peru and some of the natives of Bolivia knew of the fertilizing value of the white crystals, and are supposed to have known how to produce them from the crude material.

Today Chili enjoys practically a world monopoly in the production of nitrate, and its use is constantly growing. In 1913 the exports reached the high water mark. Nearly 1,000,000 tons were shipped from the various ports of the country and went to increase the productiveness of the soils of many different nations. Incidentally Chili derives a golden harvest from the product. The revenue derived from the export duty on nitrate, if equally distributed among the inhabitants of the country, would give every man, woman and child no less than $10 annually. This great revenue is being used to build railroads, improve harbors, foster education and to build up the nation generally, and taking into consideration the number of its inhabitants, makes Chili one of the richest countries in the world.

The Chilean nitrate beds are found in a strip of country about five hundred miles long, at a distance varying from fifteen to ninety miles from the Pacific coast. The deposits lie in great beds, or strata, and the product is easily mined. The overlying strata are penetrated by small shafts or drills on through the natural nitrate beds to the underlying bedrock or substratum of clay or gravel. At the bottom of the shafts charges of powder or dynamite are placed, which, when exploded, break up and scatter the surface layers and the nitrate The fragments of nitrate are then gathered from the debris and carried in carts or small cars to the "locans, or factories, which convert the natural product into the white crystals of nitrate of soda, sack them and then transport them to the nearest port of shipment.

Just now, however, the greatest demand for nitrate will be to make powder and other explosives. Nitric acid is needed to manufacture nitroglycerine, dynamite, smokeless powder and the various kinds of high explosives used in these modern times. Even in times of peace the United States uses for manufacturing explosives three times the amount of nitrate used in the production of fertilizer. In times of war no estimate can be made as to the amount the world will demand, and doubtless the price of Chilian nitrate will soar.

German Emissaries in India

Those who still think that Germany was practically driven into the war against Britain will find an unanswerable argument against them in the attempts Germany is making to stir up trouble out of Europe for Britain. It is now no longer a secret that Germany has been busy filling the ears of the Turks with fairy tales about Pan-Islamism. There is reason to believe that her emissaries have also been sent to India to carry on a mischievous campaign of misrepresentation among the illiterate masses of India. Germany, however, here as elsewhere, has been under a delusion, and finds the Moslems of India solidly on the side of Britain. Unless the expressions of loyalty in the Mahomedan journals everywhere in India are meaningless, the German campaign of misrepresentation has been as futile in India as in the United States. It is also no secret that the advice of the Indian Mahomedans to Turkey to steer clear of the shoals of the European crisis came as a surprise to many in Turkey and Egypt, who till then went about happy in the thought that they had only to lift their little finger and the Indian Moslems would revolt against British rule.—Calcutta Englishman.

Russian Mother Sent Heroic Letter

"Your father was killed very far from us, Laogon, and I send you for the sacred duty of defending our dear country from the vile and dreadful enemy. Remember you are the soon of a hero. My heart is oppressed, and I weep when I ask you to be worthy of him. With kisses and blessings have I parted with you. When you are sent to perform a great deed don't remember my tears, but only my blessing. God save you, my dear, bright, loved child. Once more: It is written everywhere the enemy is cruel and savage. Don't be led by blind vengeance. Don't raise your hand at a fallen one, but be gracious to those whose fate it is to fall into your hands."

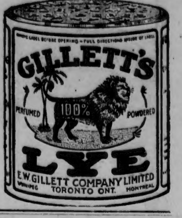
It was a letter from a mother to a son, found in the breast pocket of a Russian officer killed in action.

"Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnish a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to the legislature, too."

"But very few people in your community ever travel."

"Maybe not. But we like to see the cars go by."—Judge.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



Due to Foppishness

Care for His Attire on Field of Battle Directed Attention to Lieutenant Ruzsky

General Ruzsky, commander of the Russian armies in the campaign against the Austrians and the present hero of the land of the Tsar, was noted when a young lieutenant for the elegance and daintiness of his dress. His enemies called him a fop and dandy, ridiculing his habit of dress as a form of conceit, yet it was primarily to this so-called weakness that he owed his rise in the Russian army, says a military writer in the Washington Star.

In the Turko-Russian war of 1877, Ruzsky, then a young lieutenant, served as aide de camp upon the staff of one of the subordinate Russian generals. In the heat of the battle of Plevna he had occasion to carry a despatch from his commanding officer to the commander in chief, General Skobelev. He found General Skobelev standing in an exposed position in the lines surrounded by his staff.

Just as young Ruzsky delivered his despatch to the commanding general a shell from one of the Turkish batteries struck the ground near by and, exploding, flung a shower of dust and dirt over the party. Most of the staff officers involuntarily ducked their heads at the crash, but young Ruzsky stood firm and erect.

Then, as calmly as though he were in a ball room, he drew forth a spotless handkerchief and daintily proceeded to fleck the dirt from his immaculate uniform. A smile of derision flitted across the faces of Skobelev's staff at this exhibition of apparent foppishness. But not so General Skobelev. Looking on the young man with an air of sudden interest, he asked his name.

"You will remain with me hereafter as a member of my staff," he added. "I am in need of just such men as you."

Years after when Ruzsky's efficient service had proven the correctness of Skobelev's estimate of him, that general was narrating the incident of the bursting shell to the Tsar.

"When a soldier has such a keen regard for his appearance before his fellow man that no sudden and imminent danger can lessen his consciousness and concern for it," he explained, "he makes a most dependable leader of others. For he will suffer death even rather than permit any concern for his personal safety to impair the impression of superiority to others he desires to make on his fellow man. And, just as he guards the neatness and daintiness of his personal attire through his desire to impress his superior elegance upon others, so, even though he be a coward at heart, he will always play the part of the brave man, ignorant of fear, on account of his intense desire to have the world consider him possessed of superior and manly qualities.

"And in Ruzsky I am doubly fortunate," concluded the veteran of the Turcoman wars with a smile of satisfaction at his shrewd reading of human nature. "For he is both a brave man and a dandy."

Gave His Life For a Postal Card

Some of the letters from the front show how lives are not infrequently lost for trifles. Lance Corporal R. Casement, of the Royal Irish regiment, tells how, when marching through a village in Belgium, a comrade stepped into a shop to buy a picture post card to send to his little girl. "He was only away a few seconds, but the Germans had been following us very close, for he had to fight when he came out. But there were too many of them; he was down before any of us could get back to help him, and the Red Cross buried him next day with his picture card."

A sergeant of the Essex regiment stopped in the march to pick up a German helmet that he had promised to send his little boy. A German shell burst at his side and he was blown to pieces.

One of the Middlesex soldiers left his greatcoat on the wrong side of a river, and he only discovered his loss, when the bridge was broken down. He swam across to find it, and was swimming back with it when he was hit by a bullet and sank almost at once, never to rise again, though some of his chums hung about under fire for hours to see if they could be of assistance to him.

Lady (engaging a page boy)—Well, how soon can you come?

Page (readily)—At once, mum.

Lady—But surely your present mistress won't like that.

Page (brightly)—Oh, yes, she will, mum! She'll be only too glad to get rid of me.

Is your mamma sorry that I am going to marry your sister?

Oh, no, sir! Ma says that sister might have married someone with brains an' they wouldn't be half so easy to manage as you.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

Ready Help

In time of physical trouble caused by indigestion, biliousness resulting from torpid liver, inactive bowels, is always given, quickly, certainly, safely by the most famous of family remedies

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

CLARK'S PLUM PUDDING

Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour. Don't waste your time in preparation.

—Buy "Clark's".

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N°1 N°2 N°3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

AGENTS WANTED

Agents to Take Orders for the T. System hand tailored, made to measure clothes, no risk, good profit, easy sales; everything guaranteed. Exclusive territory. Spring Outfits ready January. Write today. T. System Co., Nordheimer Building, Toronto, Ont.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

New York Athenians

So you come from New York? said an English lady to a travelling American. "I supposed, of course, you came from Boston.

Why did you think that? inquired the New York lady.

Because I supposed all cultivated, intelligent Americans came from Boston.

But what in the world, made you think that? was the natural question.

Oh, I don't know exactly. I think it was a Boston lady who told me.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

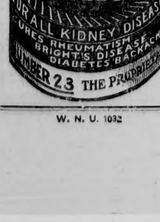
And He Did

Hibbs—The shrapnel, I understand, is named after General Shrapnel.

Dibbs—That so? No doubt his parents believed their boy would make a noise in the world.

She—Lizzie's bloke calls 'er 'is peach and the happle of 'is eye. Why can't you call me things like that?

He—Yus, that's very well; but 'e's in the vegetable business. Hi'm in the fish trade, remember.—Punch.



Army of Veterans

A Very Strong Factor That Must be Reckoned With in the War of the Nations

The spirit of the Servian people will merit a conspicuous place in the history of the great European war. The manner in which this little people has undertaken the fight against its powerful neighbor in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties is such as to fill the looker-on with the profoundest admiration.

They were taken at a moment of absolute unreadiness. Within the short space of two years they had fought two wars and undertaken a punitive expedition against the Albanian tribesmen. The men were worn out with prolonged service in the battlefield, land lay uncultivated, homes unrepaired, uniforms were tattered, military stores exhausted, finances at an appallingly low ebb, and the need for peace and recuperation had expanded from a mere comprehensible desire to an urgent national necessity.

Orders for clothing, rifles, cannon, ammunition, stores and Red Cross supplies of varied descriptions had been placed, but not executed, and it was in the midst of this period of reparation that Austria delivered her declaration of war.

The men responded to the call with a remarkable enthusiasm. Clothed in the tatters of uniforms that had already served through two wars, they shouldered their guns and set off from the homes they had rejoined but six months previously. The authorities, on their part, collected the material which had remained over from past conflicts. They found themselves with more soldiers than rifles, more cannon than ammunition adequately to feed them, more recruits than uniforms, more feet than boots to cover them.

The wastage had been great, and the animals which remained were not improved by the incessant work of the previous years. Servia is in an enormous degree dependent upon her oxen transport, for railway traction is confined to the European line which traverses the country from north to south, plus one or two small gauge roads which branch therefrom.

Yes despite all these obstacles, which many nations would have found insurmountable, Servia again placed her entire manhood under arms and went forth to battle for the liberty of the southern Slavs. The mobilization and concentration were quickly effected. Here, previous experience and the fact that a concentration in the centre of the country was necessitated by the well hidden intentions of the enemy, greatly facilitated the operation.

The troops were foregathered at Palanka, Arangeloxatz and Lazarevatz ready to move north, east or west, as Austrian tactics might necessitate and when the invaders came over the border on the Drina and hurled their forces at Valievo, the Servian armies swung round by forced marches, 100 miles in three days, fell upon their enemies in the Jadar valley and on the Tzer mountain.

Within five days of their advance the Austrians were back in Bosnia, sadder but distinctly wiser soldiers. So ended the celebrated "punitive expedition" which cost Austria at least 40,000 men, an enormous mass of material which they left behind in their hurried flight back across the Drina river. It was the first great victory secured by the allied armies.

According to the Austrian communication issued in explanation of the defeat, the Servian army was not to be taken seriously, and in proof of this statement, it was insinuated that military operations against King Peter's kingdom had reached their satisfactory conclusion, and that the army was to be transferred to the Russian frontier. In effect the IV. army corps, with part of the V., and one division of the IX., were transported to Galicia. The Austrian general staff were, however, under no delusion as to the real state of affairs. The famous Balkan army had been seriously thrashed, the "punitive expedition" had been a failure and the Servian army was a force to be reckoned with.

Moreover, matters were going badly in Galicia and a victory of some sort, even over Servia, became an urgent necessity. Thereupon the divisions which had been defeated in the Yader valley and upon the Tzer mountains were brought up to full strength and reinforced by entirely new units. For this purpose the garrisons of Bosnia were reduced to the lowest possible strength and the men sent up to the frontier.

Then began the real offensive against Valievo and an invasion was attempted along the entire Drina frontier from its junction with the Save to as far south as Luibovia. In the northern section the Austrians were repulsed with heavy losses, but between Loznitza and Llubovia they got across the river in force.

The Serbs have not sufficient troops to hold the entire line, and they therefore retreated, while the divisions which had meantime effected an invasion of Hungarian territory at Semlin were brought up to reinforce.

The operations once accomplished, the Austrians were attacked in turn and driven back west of a chain of mountains which represents the strategic if not the actual Austro-Serbian frontier between Loznitza and Liubovia.

They now hold a small corner of mountainous terrain radiating from Zvornic and a strip of marshland between Mitroxitza and Drenevatz in the extreme northwestern corner of Servia. Subsequent fighting has been confined to their unsuccessful attempts to occupy the strategic position now in the hands of Servia.

"My dear, you ought to pass up frivolous things, and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item. Gessler the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute." The lady was a trifle interested. "How was it trimmed?" she inquired.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Head of the Family—If nobody wants this pudding, I'll just finish it off. It's a pity to waste it.

Guest—My mother used to say there's nowt wasted where folks keep pigs.

"If you were a policeman, what would you do to keep a dog from going mad in July?

"I'd shoot him in June."

German Armies in the Field

Germany Has 58½ Army Corps Fighting on Two Battle Fronts

A semi-official communication concerning the German armies in the field has been made public in Paris.

"Germany at present has at her disposal twenty-five and a half active army corps, of which 21½ are operating against France and four against Russia. Of the thirty-three German reserve army corps 22½ are now employed against France and 10½ against Russia.

"These figures show that there is a total of 58½ army corps, active or reserve, fighting for Germany on the two fronts, and not 100 army corps as has erroneously been stated by the German government.

"If the territorial units (landwehr) of which nothing was said in the German official note, are taken into account, it will be seen that eight Landwehr army corps are engaged against France and seven against Russia—that is to say, in the two fronts thirty territorial divisions."

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

When the King Last Went to War

In reference to the King's visit to the British headquarters in France, the Chronicle says: "It is 171 years since a British monarch left these shores for a battlefield on the continent of Europe, in which English troops were engaged. George II. was that monarch, and in the field of Dettingen, in Bavaria, he showed personal bravery and skilled generalship.

"The allies then were the English, Hanoverians and Austrians, and the enemy were the French. George II. commanded the allied armies in person, so that there is little analogy with King George's present visit to Flanders. After Dettingen an act of parliament was passed providing that the monarch of these realms should never again risk his life in battle."

RHEUMATISM MISERY

Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood. Liniments of No Use

In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities—rheumatic poisons. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell and the patient becomes a cripple. There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aiming to keep down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. But unfavorable conditions of cold or dampness may give the disease the advantage and a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tried this treatment with the most beneficial results. That every sufferer who does not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery is shown by the following statement. Mrs. Emeline Smith, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite began to fail me and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and my appetite began to return. Then the swelling in my joints began to disappear, and it was not long until I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Large Orders for Canadian Goods

Large war orders are being given to Montreal, Hamilton and other Canadian houses including steel, woollen, leather, hosiery and other goods, under the direction of the British director of contracts. Further orders are to be given on behalf of France and other allies, if Canada is able to promise prompt delivery.

The fullest desire is shown to act upon the recent compact between the British, French and Russian governments to give preference to the British Dominions next only to the factories of the allied countries and before going to foreign countries for supplies.

The famous German 42 centimetre gun, which has been reported as a modern invention, appears to have been described in the German magazine Prometheus in the year 1893. The article at the time gave the weight of the gun and the velocity and effect of the shots, and this information was extensively quoted in scientific magazines issued during the same years.

"I wouldn't o' had no trouble wif de constable ner nobody," said Mr. Arastus Pinkley, "if it hadn't been for woman's love o' dress."

"What has dress got to do with it?" asked the jailer.

"My woman folks warn't satisfied to eat de mos' of de chicken. Dey had to put de feathers in deir hats an' parade 'em as circumstantial evidence."—Washington Star.

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism ***Scott's Emulsion*** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very ***oil-food*** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Refuse Inferior Substitutes.

14-46 SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Gurkhas Paralyze Enemy

Fury of Attack by Former, With Highlanders, Has Pitiable Effect on the Germans

It is a tradition of the Indian army that Highlanders and Gurkhas work together. Here is a description of a charge by the Highlanders, which, in spite of the unflinching heroism, might have failed but for the timely intervention of the terrible kukrie of Gurkhas. The Highland regiment was sent forward to carry a line of hostile trenches, but their heroic charge was checked by a murderous fire and barbed wire entanglement on which they stumbled. Between the gaps in their ranks slipped the Gurkhas. They insinuated themselves like cats between and under the barbed wire. Their kukris on their left hand disappeared in the enemy's trenches then arose a terrible medley of cries, the harsh battle of the attackers, and the groan or scream of the attacked, as the terrible knife went home. In the tumult of carnage the commands of German officers who sought to rally their men were lost. In the mud and slime of the trenches a terrible struggle, hand to hand and body to body, was proceeding. The end came quickly. In a mad frenzy of fear the Germans broke and ran, throwing their rifles from them and blundering into their own wire entanglements. Such prisoners as were taken bore in their eyes a nameless terror. For hours after they were brought into the British lines they trembled constantly. There was hardly need to guard them. The terror of that charge deprived them of the power of volition, and almost of the power of motion.

For an Imperial Parliament

Speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, Henry Ellis of Western Australia, urged the establishment of a truly imperial parliament for the administration of foreign, naval and financial policies.

The United Kingdom would in this probably have the fundamental voice of at least three to one, and the Dominions would send representative experts in higher political matters on a proportionate basis.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescenses away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Extensive Aid to Western Farmers

The Ottawa Evening Citizen states that the aid which the government is extending to the western farmers who last summer lost their crops is much more extensive than at first reported. In place of $1,000,000, it is almost $2,000,000. The exact expenditures proposed up to date on seed grain for the afflicted farmers is $1,800,000. This will enable them to put in heavy crops over the greatly increased acreage proposed next year.

What kind of dogs are the dogs of war?

St. Bernhardis, I guess.

Reggy says he has great will power.

All donkeys have.

A few days after the new farmer had purchased a horse from a thrifty Scot he returned in an angry mood.

"You told me the horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in this country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save himself. You lied to me," he denounced.

"I didna lie. It was in plowing matches he took sax prizes," calmly replied Sandy.

"I'll be hanged if that plumber hasn't charged me carfare for his men."

"Well, they might have come in taxis."

BUSY DOCTOR

Sometimes Overlooks a Point

The physician is such a busy man that he sometimes overlooks a valuable point to which his attention may be called by an intelligent patient who is a thinker.

"About a year ago my attention was called to Grape-Nuts by one of my patients," a physician writes.

"At the time my own health was bad and I was pretty well run down but I saw at once that the theories behind Grape-Nuts were sound and that if the food was all that was claimed, it was a perfect food.

"So I commenced to use Grape-Nuts with cream twice a day and in a short time I began to improve in every way and I am now much stronger, feel better and weigh more than ever before in my life.

"I know that all of this good is due to Grape-Nuts and I am firmly convinced that the claims made for the food are true.

"I have recommended and still recommend, Grape-Nuts to a great many of my patients with splendid results, and in some cases the improvement of patients on this fine food has been wonderful.

"As a general food, Grape-Nuts stands alone." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Forbids Singing 'Tipperary'

United States Secretary Calls it a Breach of Neutrality

Commenting on the action of Lieut. Commander Evans, backed up by Jos. Daniels, secretary of the navy, in forbidding the singing of "Tipperary" in the United States navy, the New York World says, editorially:

"Secretary Daniels agrees with Lieut. Commander Daniels that it is a violation of neutrality for the men in the navy to sing 'Tipperary.' We had never suspected that American neutrality was such a delicate and easily dislocated institution, but we are bound to take the secretary's word for it, especially when his civilian judgment is sustained by the expert opinion of a Lieut. Commander.

"This means, presumably, that the marine band must hereafter cease to give aid and comfort to the German-Austrian-Turkish alliance by playing the Blue Danube Waltz. We take it that 'America' will pass into the category of forbidden music also, because its tune is not only the tune of 'God Save the King,' but 'Hail Der Im Siegerkrauz,' making it a double violation of neutrality.

"We regret also to report that certain goodly but neutral church folk persist in singing a hymn, the music of which is the music of 'Gott erhalte Franz Den Kaiser,' as well as of 'Deutschland uber alles.' This must be stopped, lest it prove a temptation to naval chaplains.

"Dedicated as he is to noble deeds, we are sure that Secretary Daniels will do his full duty in squelching both neutral and contraband music in the sea service of the United States, nor can we believe that it will prove a difficult task.

"Why should a navy that has Josephus Daniels for a secretary want to sing?"

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

Canadian Drug Makers Face Serious Problem

Montreal.—In an interview with the Manager of Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., which for twenty years has been making this preparation in Canada, he stated that in consequence of the war, prices of their raw material had increased beyond the point which any layman would figure possible. One of the important ingredients of this remedy costs three hundred per cent. more, than it did three or four months ago. That somewhat similar conditions exist all along the line is vivid proof how even Canadian made products are affected through the necessary importations of raw material.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. as well as most of the reputable drug makers in Canada, is maintaining its regular standard of prices, in spite of the enormous increase in the cost of raw material.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A Weak Bank

Will, said she, I am afraid my bank is in a bad way.

How foolish, Mabel! It's one of the strongest financial institutions in the state. Whatever got that idea into your head?

Well, it's very strange, replied Mabel, unconvinced. They've just returned a check of mine for $40 marked "No Funds."

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

British Sailors Left to Drown

Numerous British sailors who perished off the Chilean coast when the German fleet sank the cruiser Good Hope and Monmouth might have been saved, had the Germans made any effort to rescue them.

This is admitted by the Germans themselves, according to a sworn statement made by the captain of the French barque Valentine, which was captured and sunk off the Juan Fernandez islands. The captain and members of the Valentine's crew were held prisoners on one of the German warships for ten days.

In his sworn statement the captain asserted that the Germans said they might have saved numerous British who were swimming in the water, but they deliberately let them drown.

The crew of the Valentine was shamefully treated, he swore, for refusing to aid in the transhipment of coal from the barque to the warships. The Germans, he said, robbed the Valentine of everything before sinking her.

If Tormented With Corns

Save yourself pain, worry and distress by using the never failing Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

Interest in Mixed Farming

The increased interest in mixed farming throughout the province of Alberta has added ten per cent. to the quantity of live stock in that province, the value of which is now estimated at $110,000,000. The value of farm products for 1914 has been estimated by that provincial government at $657,000,000. Fall wheat in Alberta has made satisfactory progress, according to C.P.R. reports, and the recent heavy fall of snow will protect it from frost.

Russia Stops Wood Shipments

The Russian government has placed an embargo on all kinds of lumber to prevent its exportation. Walnut lumber, including Circassian walnut, much prized by American furniture makers, is specifically mentioned.

The Allies will do it if they can.

What!

Why, sit on the Ottoman.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

E. D. SMITH'S JAMS

the Children's favorite

All Flavors

Packed in Gold Lined Tins

Can be had from your Grocer

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and of lameness. Use the old reliable remedy—

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEIDORF.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists—or write for copy or our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY

Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 100

In Case It Didn't Work

Johnnie!

Yes'm?

Why are you sitting on that boy's face?

Why, I—

Did I not tell you to always count a hundred before you gave way to passion and struck another boy?

Yes'm, and I'm doin' it; I'm just sittin' on his face so he'll be here when I'm done countin' the hundred.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A street car inspector was watching the work of the green Irish conductor. "Here, Foley, how is this?" he said. "You have ten passengers and only nine fares are rung up."

"Is that so?" said Foley. Then turning to the passengers he shouted: "There's wan too many av yez on this car. Get out of here, wan av yez!"

First Nut—Do you think it will stop raining?

Second Nut—It always has.

ITCHING BURNING OF ECZEMA INTENSE

Began on Child's Face. Spread all Over Head. Pimples Would Fester and Break Like Boils. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Elrose, Sask.—"My little boy had eczema when he was about a week old. It began on his face and spread all over his head. It was in pimples and they would fester and break like little boils all over his head, but were like rash on his face. The eczema was very itching and the burning was intense; it made him so restless he could scarcely sleep.

"I tried several ointments and salves and they seemed to do very little good so I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment after he had been sick about a month. When I used Cuticura Soap and a few applications of the Cuticura Ointment I noticed such a difference. He was able to sleep and his face began to get a new skin on it. I kept on using them for three months, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment cured him." (Signed) Mrs. A. F. Thayer, July 13, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skins, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. They do even more for skin-tortured infants and children. Although sold by dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each will be mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

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All No. 1's $1.75 per box

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all verities at the best
possible prices

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You can't go wrong if you buy **Lethbridge**

IMPERIAL
BEST IN THE WEST
COAL

Neither can you go wrong in buying

"OUR BEST" FLOUR

Get them both at the

Ellison Milling & Elevator Co.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTEY

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST O LATTERDAY SAINTS.

First Ward:
Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.
Sacrament meeting, 2 p.m
Priesthood & Y.L.M.I.A. 7
Strangers alway s welcome.
J. F. Anderson, Bishop

Second Ward:
Sunday School, 10;39 a.m
Sacrament meeting, 2 p.m
Priesthood & Y L.M.I.A. 7
Choir practice, Thursday evening, 8 p.m.
A hearty welcome to all.
J. W. Evans, bishop

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Service in the church every Sunday at 7;30 p.m. Everybod welcome.
Rev. J. T. Simpson, pastor

A BETTER REMEDY THAN NASTY SALTS

Few people like to take physic, especially salts, because they are so disagreeable to take and because of the griping and pains they cause. Rexall Orderlies enable you to take less physic, and all without griping, purging or excessive looseness. Salts and harsh physics usually give only temporary relief and often leave the bowels worse off than before.

Rexall Orderlies move the bowels promptly, and soothe, tone and strengthen the intestinal muscles, leaving them healthy and regular in action. They taste like candy, and the movement they cause is as easy and natural as though your bowels were in perfect health and you never had to take any physic at all. We have so much faith in Rexall Orderlies that we urge you to try them with the understanding that, if they do not satisfy you in every way, all you have to do to get your money back is to tell us. We honestly believe them to be the best bowel remedy made. In vest pocket tin boxes; 10c, 25c, 50c.

You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Stores, and in this town only of us

WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY
Dispensing Chemists
Raymond Alberta

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

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Cleaning and Pressing at reasonable prices.

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SOME NEW LIGHT ON OLD SUBJECTS

Conditions Created by the War Have Caused Changes in Policy and Methods of Business

A Canadian editor, who has never put very much stock in the "Made-in-Canada" appeal, and has always inclined to low tariff views, now sees the question in a different light as witness the following paragraphs from a strong editorial on the subject a few weeks ago.

"We have never been very strong apologists for the 'Made-in-Canada' idea because we have never been great believers in mixing sentiment and business. We are inclined to believe that the Canadian manufacturer who is compelled to make his goods up to a certain standard or fail to get the business, is much more likely to be successful in the end than the man who feels that he has so strong a sentimental hold on the people of the country that he can sell what he produces even if the quality is not of the best. We have met a good many manufacturers who hold the same view, and while naturally wanting to use every influence they can, so long as it is not dishonest, to increase their sales, are not disposed to impute very much practical help to the "Made-in-Canada" propaganda which was started some ten or more years ago.

"We think, however, that the present is a time when we can look at this question through different spectacles. The times to-day are not normal; they are such as we have never seen before and we should hope never to see again; they are times such as should prompt every Canadian to lend a helping hand to every other Canadian, and in doing this help not only Canada but the Empire at large. While it is important that we should make as large a contribution as possible, of both money and men, to aid the Empire, it is also important that we should do all we can to look after our own people, and we cannot do this in any better way than by providing them with work. Until the war is over then, and we come back to old time conditions, it is the duty of every Canadian citizen to aid, in whatever way he can, the production of goods by Canadian factories. If there was ever a time for the "Made-in-Canada" slogan it is now."

MADE IN GERMANY HELPED THE GERMANS

Renewed Interest in the Cry—Commandments Distributed by the Chamber of Commerce

Many Canadians have in the past been inclined to scoff at the "Made-in-Canada" appeals which have been launched by Canadian manufacturers, and have expressed doubt as to their effectiveness in achieving the object desired. No doubt when Germans commenced their persistent advocacy of the "Made-in-Germany" idea they, too, had to contend with those who belittled their efforts. With characteristic tenacity, however, they stuck to their guns, with the result that "Made-in-Germany" has become one of the most powerful commercial appeals in the world. Most Germans know the Ten Commercial Commandments, which appear below, almost as well as the decalogue handed down by Moses.

1. In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
2. Never forget that when you buy foreign articles your own county is poorer.
3. Your money should profit no one but the Germans.
4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
5. Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.
6. Write on German paper with a German pen, and use German blotting paper.
7. Use German flour, eat German fruit, and drink German beverages. They alone give your body the true German energy.
8. If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from the German colonies.
9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
10 Let no foreign flattery distract you from these precepts, and be firmly convinced that whatever others may say, German products are the only ones worthy of the citizens of the German Fatherland.

If the words Germany and German are changed to Canada and Canadian the foregoing Commandments are applicable to every individual in Canada, and should be adopted by him in his daily life, particularly under present conditions. Bear them in mind the next time you go into the corner store to make a purchase.

Rex Theatre

Tonight Only
Special Program

The Truth About The North Pole

With Dr. Cook Himself in 2 reels

A Special Vitigraph Feature we can Recomend

The Wheat of the Tares

A Western Picture with James Morrison and Dorothy Kelly

5 BIG REELS IN ALL 5

TOMORROW Two Complete Shows

"Lucille Love"

Out in Time for the Opera House

J. H. Judd has started a chopping mill in the building opposite the Leader office. He has purchased the property.

DAVID H. ELTON

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Director of Music at the Knight Academy. Pupil of Tracy Y Cannon, Salt Lake Tabernacle Organist. Pupils taken in Piano Organ, Harmony, History of Music & Choir Conducting. For TERMS address Knight Academy.

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On Woolen Underwear & Boots and Shoes

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